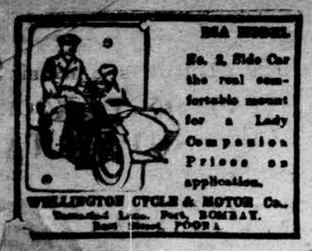
No. 2. Ride Out the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Branches: Lamington Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest style 3 received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Branches: Lamington Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 101 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMER.	TONS.
2nd July ..	KASHGAR ..	8,840
9th „ ..	KARMALA ..	8,983
16th „ ..	†DELTA	8,087
23rd „ ..	*NARKUNDA ..	16,115
30th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
6th August.	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
13th „ ..	†SYRIA	6,683
20th „ ..	*MANTUA	10,902
27th „ ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
3rd Sept. ..	DONGOLA ..	8,066
10th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,490
17th „ ..	A STEAMER ..	
24th „ ..	*NALDERA ..	15,825

*Through steamer from Australia.

† "DELTA" "SYRIA" NALDERA } Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

* "NARKUNDA" "MANTUA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE.	STEAMER.	REMARKS.
5th July ..	MANELA..	From Colombo to Straits & China.

*Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	....
30th June ..	BARALA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	KARAGOLA .	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. L. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5506	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1326.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	.Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Sushu Maru	....	9th July	24th July
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	3rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Fajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	11th June	1st July
* Kenkon Maru No. 8.	N. Sakai	4668.	3rd July	11th July
Fatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	2nd July	15th July
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339.	23rd July	5th Aug.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	5872.	29th July	2nd August.
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura	3359	31st „	12th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This Steamer has no passenger accomodation.
† This Steamer arrives from New York, and Sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. T. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,996,320
DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. P. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch, Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS Opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 995,02
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,995,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Mancekjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000
HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,88,75,62
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,51,11,46
BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chaudausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.
L. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,25,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,234	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 19-8-20 59,76,150
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold
Banking business of every description transacted
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	eattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsie
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaeo
Hankow	New York	Vladivostoak
Harbin	Peking	Yiello
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. A. KYND,
Agent.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
ESPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals Bacteriological and other apparatus. Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works, Manictolla, Calcutta. Office: 9, Bonfield; Lane, Calcutta

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR GIRGAUM ROAD JUNCTION
We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness!
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar.
BOMBAY No.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,77[illegible]
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltevreden
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000: if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Fundad Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction as caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAVANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE INVESTORS.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MATARPAKHADY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haji Rahimtulla Hajee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Matarpakhady Road without the Fort in the city of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (250) two hundred and fifty square yards as mentioned in the title deeds, but (214) two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts as found on actual survey registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3695 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5865 and Street No. 62 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of John Mirian Lopes, on or towards the South and East by Matarpakhadi Road and on or towards the West by the property of McCallo De Souza.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office in No. 12-16 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hooseinbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT.—All that the Land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY, 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teju—on the East by the Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale appl to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 145 BARRELS OF STAG BRAND "COAL PITCH ARRIVED PER S. S." "CLAN CHALLAN" AND S. S. "CLAN MACKELLAR".

By the order of Messrs. C. T. Bowring and Co., (India), Ltd., and on account and risk of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction 145 Barrels of stag Band Coal Pitch per s.s. "Clan Challan" and s.s. "Clan Mackellar" on TUESDAY, the 5th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. Adamji Kaderbhoy's godown in 5th Lane Kamatipura.

C T B 2/59 Co.— 91 Barrels Coal Pitch.
Bowring Co. Bombay.—91 Strong Expor Barrels each 3¾/4 cwts gross coal Pitch "Stag Brand".
C T 2/60 B Co.—54 Barrels Coal Pitch.
Bowring Co. Bombay.—54 Strong Export Barrels each 3¾/4 cwts gross coal Pitc "Stay Brand".

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 1st July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Ballasis Road opposite Byculla Club the following goods:
A quantity of unserviceable stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Old Iron, Empty Casks, Carpet, Dutch Matting, Troop Gear, Scrap Cuttings, Electric Gear, Cooking Galleys, Seated, Latrines, Galley Cover, Empty Bottles, Old Anchor, Lead, Iron Tanks, etc etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed goods, etc., at Wadi Bunder, will be proceeded with to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DOCTOR STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1921, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the forenoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira, Adamalli Dawoodbhai Kabira, Amtoobai, widow of Dawoodbhai Soolemanji Kabira, and Ruttonbai, widow of Dawoodbhai Sullemanji Kabira and wife of the said Ebrahimji Soolemanji Kabira and daughter of Mulla Jafferji and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said mortgagors as are dead, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd April 1908, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part and also the Indenture of the second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1915 and made between the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhai and Bai Rattonbai, daughter of Mulla Jafferji and widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji Kabira of the one part and Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the other part and the transfer of mortgage dated 21st September 1916, and made between the said Kaderbhoy Mahomedally of the first part, the said Adamalli Mulla Dawoodbhoy and Bai Rattonbai, daughter of Mulla Jafferji and widow of Ebrahimji Sulemanji Kabira of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situated, being on the Western side of Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, otherwise called Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 170 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2827, New No. 9814, Old Survey No. 1002 and New Survey No. 4382 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay formerly under No. 15 and now under C Ward No. 7061 and Street No. 88 to 92 Doctor Street and No. 57 Mutton Street and bounded on or towards the East by the said Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Goolam Mohedeen Subedar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essoofally Samsoodin and on or towards the South by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said mortgagees at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 30th June, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JAKARIA MASJID.

High Court.
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
Dada Cassam and others
vs.
Marambai widow and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Ebhrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Oosman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jakaria Masjid, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2993 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2743, and Street No. 516-520, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Jakaria Masjid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a property of Jakaot Essa, and on or towards the South by the property of Latiff Summer Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ENGLISH WOOLLEN YARN.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 30th June 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentor Aliahdad Abdul Vanad of Nagdevi Street:—

5 cases English woollen yarn 48/2 on Tubes including:—
1 case 433 lbs. marks B.B. 9372 per S. S. "City of Calcutta."
4 cases 1066½ lbs. Marks B.B. 9382/85 per S. S. "City of Pekin."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Pydhoni, Tamba Kanta, by order of the Importers and on account and risk of Messrs. The National Spg. Wg. and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., 2nd floor, Shrikrishna Buildings, Hornby Road, the following:—
8 cases 30s Egyptian Warp on Cops 1772 lbs.
4 cases 70s Egyptian Weft on Cops 880 lbs.
Ex. S. S. "Elysia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 488 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba, Godown at Pasta Lane No. 16 and Kalyan Lane No. 6, by order of Messrs. Dharamsey Jaitha and Co., and on account and risk of Lachhiram Motiram of Aurangabad, the following bales:—
488 F. P. bales Aurangabad Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES SOCKS, 2 CASES SHANTUNG PONGEE SILK PAGREE CLOTH, 9 BALES SPONGES, 1 CASE STATIONERY PADS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 2nd July, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 120 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
4 cases containing 289 doz. socks.
One case containing Shantung Pongee 33/34 in. by 9 yds. (Pagri cloth).
62 Trusses (pairs).
Four parcels containing Shantung Pongee 33/34in. by 79 pieces of 9 yds.
One parcel containing Shantung Pongee 27 pieces of 9 yards.
One parcel containing Shantung Pongee 26 pieces of 8½ yards.
4 bales Sponges No. 2 (6/8)
5 bales Sponges No. 2 (10/12).
1 case stationery pads.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

KATOL

STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapy—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Klar dycon, etc.

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Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

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The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Annual	Fire	Income
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Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents to the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

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66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
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"DIABETES SPECIALIST"

"PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE."

If you are inclined to have a complete and perfect Cure of the wasting "Diabetes", please see details on Saturday's issue of this paper Consult in person for further information to:—

Ghia building Khetwadi Main Road, Opp. N. G. Library, Girgaon, Bombay. Consultation Hours:—9 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

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THE Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer praises. It is that which all our learned Hakims in the world. Price Rs. 5 per tola of 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT 2ND JULY.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE ATTRACTION
VARIETY & CINEMA
FREDERICK SHIPMAN PRESENTS HIS VAUDEVILLE DE LUX

Louisana Quintette

in Negro Melodies and Plantation Harmonies and the real thing in

JAZZ! JAZZ! JAZZ!

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LILIAN BRAITHWAYTE
in the Popular War Comedy
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POPULAR PRICES.
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DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD
LAST 2 NIGHTS.
RUNNING FOR THE SECOND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG.
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
"Vishnu Avatar"
In 8 enchanting Reels.

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NEXT SATURDAY 2nd JULY
At 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.
A PATHE SERIAL
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Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA
A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
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"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful
JUANITA HANSEN
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"THE PHANTOM FOE ?"
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in his latest Comedy
BEHIND THE SCREEN

DON'T LET SIMILARITY
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NAMES PUZZLE YOU
The only place for
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IS
MAJESTIC

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
THE SUCCESSFUL PICTURES.
"The Woman Under Cover"
A 5 reel Screen story featuring FRITZI BRUNETTE. The Editor of "The Leader" and his reporter love each other and the discovery of an important news by the latter helps the pair to unite in life.
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COMMENCING SATURDAY!
HENRY B. WALTHALL
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WATCH FOR DATES OF
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Prices:—Re. 1/8. Re. 1/-. Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)

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TO-NIGHT
URVASHI
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NYMPH CELESTIAL
Adapted from KALIDAS
IN 5 REELS
Produced by BHARAT FILM MANUFACTURING Co.
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST NEWS.
OH PROMISE ME
COMIC
NEXT WEEK
GEORGE B. SEITZ
in
VELVET FINGERS
A PATHE SERIAL
TIME
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have the pleasure to announce
THIS WEEK
An extremely attractive two-fold bill—comprising of one English 4-Reel Drama and one glorious Indian Mythological 6-Reel Film
"Manhatten Madness"
An extremely powerful thrilling subject, featuring the famous
"Douglas Fairbanks"
and a Wonderful Indian Production
"Goverdhan-dhari"
Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company.
Timing as usual.

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Messrs K. D. and Brothers present this Week at their palatial Picture Mahal

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(SANDHURST ROAD)
an Indian Mythological Film of superb quality.
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Produced by the Hindustan Film Manufacturing Company, depicting the miraculous events that happened during the childhood of
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Wonderful Photography showing sense-staggering, scenes
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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A Mighty Serial of Science and Crime!
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In cases of Plague please use Double doses of our Ague mixt.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheque crossed.

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WANTED—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE for a local High School. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 565, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
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WANTED—An experienced FRENCH TEACHER and SCIENCE TEACHER for the Rashtriya Shala, Bombay, at once. Apply PRINCIPAL, Rashtriya Shala, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
A R656

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARIAT NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi.
A R839

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY—WANTED—A GRADUATE as a Head Clerk and Accountant. Consolidated pay Rs. 120—5—150. An UNDERGRADUATE, consolidated pay Rs. 75—5—100. Men with experience preferred. (Sd.) DINSHAH D. KHAMBATTA, Lt.-Col., Chairman, M. C. Poona, 22nd June, 1921.
A C9611

WANTED by a large British Publishing Company in Baroda, One PROOF READER, twelve COMPOSITORS, two DISTRIBUTORS. Good pay for suitable men. Interview in Bombay. Apply in first instance to Box No. 5057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9877

WANTED—SMART MEN to work a new scheme with Rs. 3 only as capital and earn handsome livelihood. Easy and legitimate. Rupees roll in. Secret and complete instructions Rs. 1/8 only per M. O., No. V. P. "GOOD LUCK" BUREAU, Nagpur City.
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WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA—WANTED—Engineering SUBORDINATES and DRAFTSMEN on pay commencing Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 per mensem respectively. Only College trained men need apply, stating qualifications and pay required. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be enclosed with applications. (Sd.) T. H. G. STEVENS, Superintending Engineer, Rangoon Circle.
A C9761

WANTED at once for service in Persia, Indian Doctor, with Registrable British qualifications. Period of engagement six months in first instance with probable extension to three years. Salary up to Rs. 700 per month with free quarters for first class man. Apply Box No. 5050 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9364

WANTED—3RD CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER to work the Steam road roller in Dohad Sub-Division. The post is non-pensionable and will last for four months only. One holding professional certificate need apply to the U. S. at Kaira stating the terms and pay he would accept, upto 10th July, 1921. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Kaira and Panch Mahals, Camp Mehmedabad, 27th June, 1921.
A C 9882

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule-Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A C9766

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG Gujrati Hindu Graduate of 3 years' mercantile experience wants part or whole time employment, bears good testimonials. Please apply to Box No. 5055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R655

A Clever and experienced 1st CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER wants better appointment than the present. Please inquire stating terms, to Box No. 5003, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 647

A HINDU gentleman, B.A., LL.B., having very good social and official position would prefer giving up good service and joining some Raja, Maharaja or a Merchant Prince as Secretary or General Assistant or go to foreign countries as companion, can take general charge of any concern. Healthy and strong. All-round sound business capacity. Apply Box No. 5056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R656

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TO LET—BLOCKS for Hindus only at 131 Khetwadi Main Road, Ghia Building. Rent Rs. 200 and Rs. 190.
G R653

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C R 647

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C R823

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E R 648

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FOR SALE.—5 CARDS 1894 Asalees, Slubbing 1899 Platt Bros. 1 Drawing 1899, 3 Inter 1899, 3 Roving Frames 1900, Tweedale and Small Smalleyworking in good condition. For particulars and prices please Apply to Box No. 5007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C 9769

FOR SALE AT POONA—Wellesley Road, valuable property (Land Inami area about 4 acres) consisting of one bungalow and four cottages (each cottage having 4 rooms and verandah with side rooms on both sides) outhouses extensive compound and garden. Also vacant land, suitable for building a bungalow. Present annual rent about Rs. 6,500. For further particulars apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, 3/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
G R663

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT KARACHI.—Two plots of land, one on Bunder Road, measuring about 417 feet by 388 feet, area about 149759 square feet, and the other on Marston Road measuring about 377 feet by about 465 feet, area about 169155 square feet. On behalf of the Military Authorities these plots of land in the best business quarter of Karachi will be sold by auction (unless previously disposed of by private treaty) on or about the 20th July 1921. Further particulars and details can be obtained on application to the Deputy Director Military Works, Western Command Headquarters, Karachi. If these plots proceed to auction, reserve prices will be fixed on the day of sale.
G C 9718

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE in very good condition. Apply to J. S. MODY & Co., Apollo Street, Fort.
J R661

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9849

REMEMBER SATURDAY, the 2nd July—UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION under instructions from Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys to the parties concerned at 3 p.m. in our show rooms:—3 DAIMLER CARS (one Landaulette and 2 Touring) Brand new, Latest model, complete with standard equipments, 1 ROAMER CAR, 2nd hand, slightly used, complete with standard equipments in perfect running order. Please CALL OVER and see them at our Show Rooms, HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Bombay.
JA C9846

MACHINERY. TOOLS. ETC.

WANTED—AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE for 50, gins. Sole Agents of above should apply to B. P. SAOJI, FACTORIES, Malkapur (Berar).
K R660

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L629

STAMPS: Unused Pictorial Issues of the World: 50 different 10as. 100, Rs. 1/8. 150, Rs. 2/8. 250, Rs. 5/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L C9308

EDUCATIONAL

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus: GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R 642

WANTED—A HEADMASTER for the Sangli High School; an M.A., strong in English and Sanskrit will have a preference. Salary according to qualifications. Applications for the same will be received up to the 15th July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy. Edl. Inspector, Sangli. Sangli, 23rd June 1921.
M C9829

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—TEACHERS for the Sangli and Shahapur High Schools. M.A.'s and B.A.'s with languages, Mathematics, or Science as the special subjects will be preferred. Pay from Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 115 for M.A.'s. Pay from Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 100 for B.A.'s. Special allowance for special qualifications. Apply before the end of July next. A. G. PARANJPE, B.A., Dy Edl Inspector, Sangli 23rd June, 1921.
M C9830

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 Shorthand Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, and Mahratta High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

BUILDING MATERIALS, second-hand required suitable for servants' chawl of forty rooms in Poona, viz., Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Timber Scantlings, Doors and Windows and Roofing Tiles. Delivery in Poona or Bombay. Apply Box No. 5047, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R677

LOST & FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—Central Provinces Port and Cement Coy. shares Nos. 357261-75 and 357276-300 standing in the names of Messrs. V. J. Acharya and M. M. Vyas respectively. Any claim should be submitted to the Coy. direct, within one month from date, otherwise Coy. will be requested to issue duplicates. M. M. Vyas Engineer.
P B R631

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED—FINANCIER with Rs. 50,000 for Cotton Commission business. Sure return about 20 per cent. Good references. Apply Box No. 5053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R651

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

CHOICE AFGHAN DRIED FRUITS—All best selected fruits packed in boxes containing 7 lbs. net: Almonds, Rs. 8-6; Apricots, Rs. 2-4; Figs or Sultanas, Rs. 3-6; Large Raisins, Rs. 3-0; and Red Currants or Black Raisins, Rs. 7-0; sample box one pound of each fruit, Rs. 3-0. Packing and postage free. Satisfaction guaranteed THE WESTERN FRUIT MART, Quetta.
T R 516

FOR SALE.—34 B. H. P. GAS ENGINE, complete with suction gas plant, cooling tanks complete, new 20 N. H. P. Vertical Rollers, 12 ft. and 16 ft. gap bed screw cutting Lathes, Nos. 2½ and 3½ Disintegrators, 8 Ton Steam Road Roller by Ruston Proctor, 20 N. H. P. Marshall's double cylinder Portable Steam Engine, various other Vertical Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Planing Machine Send for latest stock-list. B. D. BERY AND CO., Telegram:—"Endeavour" Calcutt 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta.
T C 9691

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 59, Madows Street, Fort.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Second Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street).
C 9817

STEEL BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

ON and after 1st July the address of the above Company will be,

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Third Floor,
(Entrance in Green Street.)
C9818

NOTICE.

THE NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to inform the public that the Power of Attorney given by the undersigned to Mr. Ismail Cassambhoy, is hereby cancelled from the 24th day of June, 1921, so if any persons do any dealings with him on my behalf may do so on their own responsibility. The undersigned or his estates is not responsible for the same.

ABDULHAMID HABIBBHOY,
Proprietor,
Malad Estates.
R611

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I BEG to announce to the Public that my wife, LOUIZA CATHERINE D'SOUZA (formerly Miss Pereira), having left my protection, I will not hold myself responsible for any debts incurred by her.

T. B. D'SOUZA.
R657

THE BRITISH INDIA BANKING & INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ON and after 30th June, 1921, the address of the above Corporation, will be No. 7, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 9879

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Samaj will be held on SUNDAY, the 3rd July, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Prabhu Seminary Hall to transact the remaining items of circular No. 48.
C 9884

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from the 1st of July to 6, BARROW ROAD, COLABA, Bombay.
C9848

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., Agents of the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. (National Agency), and the British America Assurance Co., have been REMOVED to 61, MEADOWS STREET, from MONDAY, 27th June, 1921.
C9839

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Minerva Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 3, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 30th day of June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1920.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for reelection.
3. To reelect as Director Mr. P. S. Mellor, who retires under Art. 107 of the Articles of Association.
4. To consider, and if thought fit, to approve of, the proposal to change the location of the Mills from Madras to Bangalore.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of June 1921 to the 1st day of July, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIBUR and Co.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 15th June, 1921.
C 9731

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIRD CALL OF RS. 25, per SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100, EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st July, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within the date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta along with Scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, June, 16, 1921. C 9774

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LD.

(Registered in Baroda State.)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held on the 24th June, 1921, the THIRD CALL of Rs. 10 (Rupees Twenty only) per share was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid on or before the 15th August, 1921, at the registered office of the Company c. to the Company's Bankers, the Bank of Baroda Ld., Baroda, or its branches at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Mehsana, Patan and Nowsari, by such shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 1st July, 1921. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all the amounts remaining unpaid on the 15th August, 1921.

THE THIRD CALL payments will only be received, if the amount paid covers previous arrears, if any due, on all the shares registered against their names, upon production of the notice, which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholders not having received this notice by the 15th July, 1921, should immediately communicate with "the Gaekwar Industrials Ld., Baroda," when a duplicate will be issued.

TRICUMDAS GORDHANDAS KHATTAU & CO.,
Agents.
The Gaekwar Industrials Ld.
Registered office
Vasant Villa,
Race Course Road,
Baroda 29th June, 1921.
C9885

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO INFORM OUR CUSTOMERS and the Public in General that our traveller Mr. OLIVEI RTGOL who has been representing us in his tours and securing orders on our behalf will cease to be our representative as from the 1st of July, 1921.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
Bombay, dated 29th June, 1921.
C 9878

NOTICE.

LET all concerned hereby take notice that I, Bai LALITA, widow of late Mr. Chhotalal Chhaganlal Mahajan, have sold the going on concern of my late husband the said Chhotalal Chhaganlal dealing in Badshahi Soap Registered No. 529 and Badshahi Pain Curer Registered No. 795 amongst many other things with goodwill, stock-in-trade, furniture, etc., together with the sole right to the said registered numbers from the 25th day of June, 1921, to one Gandhi Ambalal Chhotalal of Nadiad, who will be responsible for all the claims and liabilities from the 25th day of June, 1921. I am myself responsible for all the claims and liabilities of my deceased husband upto the 25th day of June, 1921.

Bai LALITA, widow of Chhotalal Chhaganlal Mahajan.
B 684

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm, ISHARDASS GORAKHRAM, carrying a business in Bombay, Kalbadevi Road, Post No. 2, has closed business on account of disputes, among its partners, and its Munims, Lakhmichand Ram Dial, Nand Lal Lakhmichand, have no authority to represent this firm in any way. Any person dealing with the Munims or other servants of the firm shall do so at his own risk, parties issuing this notice shall not be in any way responsible.

ISHARDASS DHARAMCHAND,
Partners of Ishardass Gorakhram,
through
DUNI CHAND, M.A., Vakil,
Amritsar.
C3855

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHANKER SAKHARAM HENDRE, of Bombay Namdeo Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at 5th Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay.....Deceased.

1. PANDURANG MAHADEO HIRVE, (2) ATMARAM NARAYAN VANARSE, (3) KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE, (4) BALKRISHNA RAJARAM HENDRE, all of Bombay Namdeo Shimpi Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing outside the Fort in the City of Bombay, four out of the five Executors according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased...Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 22nd day of June, 1921.
Messrs. SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C 9883

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KESHAVJI DEVKARAN, a widower, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant ..... Deceased.

GOVERBAI, daughter of Umersey Govind, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhendi Bazar, Parsi Road without the Fort of Bombay the Executrix named in the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 24th day of June, 1921.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C9882

AUCTION SALE

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Government Auctioneers.

BRASS, COPPER, ALUMINUM SCRUPS, STEEL MILD SCRUP, IRON CAST SCRUP, STEEL MILD SCRUP, IRON WROUGHT SCRUP TIN SCRUP, CANVAS, TIMBER, BLANKETS, CROCKERY, WATER TANKS, LINEN, WATER PROOF SHEETS ETC., ETC., TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

Under kind instructions from the ordnance officer I/C Ordnance Depot Bombay. Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, 1921, at 1-30 p.m., and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of ordnance Depot (arsenal) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay. Sale will be subject to the approval of Ordnance Officer Bombay. Purchaser will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immediately when lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot as he may be ordered in case of default the lot will be resold at his risk, if so occasioned, while he will have no claim on such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE STRONG MADE BY ORDER 9 IRON SAFE WITH STAND.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 1st July at 2-30 p.m. (8. 9T.), at 41 Esplanade Road at their Auction Room, the 12 very strong Iron Safes with Stand.

Safe will be on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th June, 1921.

COLLARS:—

Glazed, troned turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

Hamam Street Fort,
BOMBAY.

RAZORS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale Prices. Kropp at Rs. 6-0. Wilkinson Rs. 4-8. Butler Rs. 3-8. Rodgers Rs. 3-8. Pyramid Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.

S. PAUL & Co., Chemists,
(Dept. B), 4, Hospital Street,
Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Treacher & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wines, Stores, Provisions and General Merchants.

Fort, Bombay.
Established 1830.

Treachers *** Heart Labelled Brandy
Carnegie's Old Scotch Whisky.
Peter Walker Lager Beer.
Treachers Well-known Supari Tooth Paste.

THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT

Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Everything for the Motorist

Regular Petrol Supply.

Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

ABBE HAMON'S

20 WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES

New consignments have just arrived Buy your stocks immediately to avoid disappointment.

Sole Agents for the East—

Phillips & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

NOVA VITA

A highly nourishing and flesh forming Tonic Food. Invaluable for Consumptives and weak people. Increases the weight from 6 to 10 pounds in a month's time. Give it a trial.

Sole Agents for the East—

Phillips & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

Emigration to Colonies.

The "Times of India" is evidently puzzled as to the meaning attached by Mr. Shastri to his contention that there must be perfect equality with regard to emigration to British Colonies. The position is quite inconceivable to papers of the type of the "Times of India" and its followers. They mainly depend upon the so-called reciprocity clause accepted unfortunately by the then representatives of India at the War Conference namely, H. E. Lord Sinha, and H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. These two representatives did not realise the use to which that agreement would be put by the colonials nor the meaning which would be attained to it by the Indian bureaucracy itself. Reciprocity now has come in fact to this that while all the self-governing colonies have got a right and privilege of sending as many colonials as are willing to go to this country, India has no discretion with regard to this and even her ablest sons are precluded from entering the colonies unless under most humiliating terms. Not only this but even the Indian population which is resident in these colonies is dealt with harshly and is placed in circumstances which can by no stretch or imagination be called self-respecting. Mr. Shastri, therefore, should above all do his utmost to get cancelled that reciprocity clause. He would be fully justified in urging perfect freedom for Indians to move from India to any of the British colonies. In fact, if we mistake not, Sir M. M. Bhavnagaree, who can by no means be called an "extremists," urged, in an informal meeting held on the eve of Mr. Shastri's departure, that perfect freedom to move without any restriction in all parts of the Empire should be the birthright of every citizen of the British Empire if this Empire is founded on principles of Truth and Justice. Unfortunately, all these shibboleths have now come to appear merely a camouflage as the Colonies withdrew from all their professed brotherly feelings towards the Indians as soon as the war was over. If the Empire has to bear any meaning at all to the Indian people, it must be perfect freedom and equality in all parts of the Empire. Otherwise the word Empire loses all its significance at least for us and we may be as well out of it. It may be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Shastri will adhere steadfastly to this interpretation at the Imperial Conference.

Economic Jealousy.

In order to minimise the seriousness and gravity of the attitude of colonials towards their Indian brethren some people have stated recently that it is merely economic jealousy which makes the Colonials act in the way they have been doing. We cannot subscribe to this theory. It is against Indians and Asiatics as a race that the whole campaign of exclusion is directed. It has been proved time after time that all those continents are too big to be the monopoly of any race and that the peaceful ways and methods of Indians are calculated rather to contribute to the prosperity and progress of the colonies than otherwise. It is this racial antagonism which is the impelling force however with regard to the colonials and this racial hatred will not disappear unless the supreme Government itself declares a policy of perfect equality for all the citizens of the British Empire. This it is not perhaps in a positions to do. By the bye if it is merely economic jealousy and economic antagonism and if the colonials consider all their possessions to be their own monopoly, are the Indian merchants entitled to agitate against foreigners carrying on their trade and industries in their land calculated to injure and harm the interests of the children of the soil.

British Versus Indian Industries.

We referred in our last review that the revival of the old stores rules and the tendency which has recently accentuated itself on the part of the British industrialists to keep the control of Indian markets in their hands and the tendency on the part of the Government to patronise British industries even though such a patronage may be at the cost of general interests of the taxpayers of this country. Recently, one Mr. Kelley interpellated the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons with regard to the disposal of the amount realised from 7½ millions Sterling Loan raised in England on behalf of the Indian Government. Mr. Montagu appears to have reassured Mr. Kelley and the other Members of the House that all the proceeds would be spent in England. In fact even the prospectus of the loan, against the scandal of issuing which so much has been written and said, contained a definite promise that the entire proceeds would be utilised towards the purchase of stores in England. The attention of the Government has been again and again drawn to the fact that they are the trustees of the interests of the taxpayers of this country. If the Reforms scheme is even to the slightest extent a reality and not a sham, the Secretary of State should merely be considered as the mouthpiece of the Indian Government for purposes of acting as an intermediary between the House of Commons and the Government of India. He cannot lay down any policy which has not been laid down by the Government of India nor can he take actions which may not be acceptable to the Indian people. We cannot understand what authority he has for committing the Government of India and this country itself to the egregious and absurd position that we have to purchase all stores in England. It is a notorious fact that British materials and the continental materials are not standing at the same level with regard to prices, etc. There is a High Commissioner for India in London with a big department of the Director-General of Stores and if the duty of these gentlemen consists merely in buying in England materials worth crores of rupees on behalf of the Government of India without asking for competitive tenders either from the United States or the Continent, the sooner all that costly establishment is done away with the better. In that case the work would easily be done by a firm of Agents just as some of the Indian States are doing in this country through the appointment of some merchants as their Agents. India has not committed herself to the policy of Imperial preference. This can only be done after the Tariff Commission has submitted its report which will be perhaps not earlier than two years. In the meanwhile, the Secretary of State cannot commit the country to such a line of action unless he has got the approval of the Indian Legislature. Both the Secretary of State and the Finance Minister here are very fond of alluding to the so-called fiscal autonomy enjoyed by this country. We all know however that this talk about fiscal autonomy is a mere nothingness and that we are not still placed in the position of the colonies to be able to construct such a tariff wall as will protect our industries. The Secretary of State however goes out of his way and commits India to the policy of not even Imperial preference but *British preference*. The report of the Stores Purchase Committee is not still being acted upon. It is because of this movement to commit India to the policy of British preference that it is to be wished that steps will be taken upon the majority report of the Stores Purchase Committee at an early date.

Backbay Reclamation.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent a letter to the Development that the reclamation of Backbay should not be taken up at all and if it is to be taken up, it should be only after all other schemes had been taken up. Dr Sukhia gave also a notice to the Director with regard to his intention of discussing at the forthcoming meeting of the Development Directorate whether the Backbay Reclamation Scheme should not be abandoned for the present or postponed for at least five years. We understand that another gentleman also gave a similar notice, but the Director pleads that such questions are not within the purview of the Development Directorate. We have repeatedly urged that bodies like the Advisory Board to the Director of Industries and the Development Directorate are practically useless as their function is limited only to giving advice which is not sought after at all. In fact as was elicited by an interpellation in the Local Council the Advisory Board to the Director of Industries met practically only once during the whole year. Yet there is very little scope for the advice being followed and the suggestions of non-official gentlemen being accepted where the executive officer himself is the chairman of such Committees. If any work is to be done and if the suggestions and advice of these Advisory Committees should count for anything the executive officer must be merely the Secretary and a non-official gentleman should be the chairman. There is a strong public feeling against the Backbay Reclamation Scheme and the only reason why the public voice has not yet made itself felt so much is that people in general have up to this time failed to appreciate the colossal waste of money involved by the Scheme and the potentiality of the North of Bombay for a solid development. When the whole development project was launched last year people who were tired of the life in Bombay with its heavy congestion and insanitary surroundings were ready to accept anything which would free them from all this. In the rush with which the project was hurried through not much time was given for quiet deliberations and the result was that the Government was deprived of the valuable assistance they could have really from the public in general with regard to this and other schemes. Now, however, the public have had sufficient time to ponder over all the different aspects of the development question and are beginning to ask inconvenient questions. The Backbay Reclamation project remains as a great delusion as it was in the time of Premchand Roychand and Lord Sinha. It is the duty of some of our public institutions to educate the public with regard to this and to take a concerted action in order that the whole of the Presidency may not enter blindly into this bog as it will prove to be.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	9,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	—
" Sales of East Indians	—	50
" Imports	—	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Ltd. D.		—	7-96
Sales		—	15 50
New York 11 a.m. / As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	—	11 15
	Oct	—	13 00
	Jan	—	12.66
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	—	10.96
	Oct.	—	11 17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	—
July	7 61
Aug.	7.70
Sept.	—
Oct.	1.76
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8 18
Feb.	—
Mar.	—
April	—
May	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	7 50
July	7 65
August	7 67
September	7 81
October	7 95
November	8 9
December	8 15
January	8 20
February	8 2
March	8 31
April	8 36
May	8 39

Tone:— Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	—	4.00
" Fully Good	—	4 90
" Fine	—	4 75
S. I. Comra, Good	—	5.01
" " Fully Good	—	5 10
" " Fine	—	5 7
M.G Broach, Good	—	6 6
" Fully Good	—	6.90
" Fine	—	7 1
Sc'nds, Good	—	3.88
" Fully Good	—	.88
" Fine	—	4.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 23rd June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	13 70
July	13 70
Aug.	13 75
Sept.	13 85
Oct.	13 95
Nov.	14 05
Dec.	14 05
Jan.	14 10

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 23rd June, 1921

Futures at New York	July	1 65
	Oct.	11 40
	Jan	13.91

Liverpool, 25th June, 1921.

Cotton Daily. Mid. U.G.F.C.	July	7 89
	Oct.	8.31
	Jan	8 55
	Mar.	8 65

London, 28th June, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	—	1/3 1 2 Dull.
Bar Gold—	—	109/5 Quie
Bar Silver Spot—	—	36 1/8 Stdy.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 22rd June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	13 000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	Nil
" " to Continent	—	Nil
New York, 11 a. m. / As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	10 87
	Oct.	11 72
	Jan.	12 34
Spot Cotton at New York	—	11 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	10.38
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	10.35
	Oct	11 15

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality	—	6 1/4
Demand Bills	—	3.73,37
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined	—	64 1/4
Do Foreign	—	53 1/2

EXCHANGE.

New York, 27th June, 1921.

Demand Bills	—	3 75 00

London, 27th June, 1921.

On London in Paris	—	46 87
In Germany	—	279 00
In Italy	—	75 40

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, 27th June, 1921

Stockholm	16.77
Christiania	26.14
Amsterdam	11 35
Switzerland	22 1?
Belgium	46 75
Athens	3.25
Silver spot	35 1/8

Chido Banks bought and sold

Indian Bazaars bought, closed steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 23rd June, 1921.

Rentes 3%	—	56 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	—	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	—	35 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China Banks bought sold America appearing more freely.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " " " 6 "	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	4 1/2

Amount, Paid Bank of England about — £3 p/c.

since 28th April 1921

London, 22nd June, 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	—	£128,400 000
Public Deposits	—	£10,900 000
Other do	—	£12 ,100,000
Govt. Securities	—	£58,000,000
Other do	—	£78,900,000
Notes and Gold	—	£19,.00,000

The Bank Reserve is 14 % of the Liabilities

DISCOUNTS.

London, 27th June, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	—	5 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	—	5 1 2
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	—	6 1/8
" " 6 "	—	6 1/2

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	—	70 11/16
" Best English Selected	—	69 3/4
IN BLOCK	—	165 /2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags

June July Sellers	—	80 1/4
Tone needless quiet.	—	

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net		34/0
" Months June-July Buyers		33/9
" Buyers		..
" Tone		—

Liverpool 27th June 1921.

Mid Americans	7.96

WHEATS.

London, 23rd June, 1921.

SOZARIO SANTA FE—3 lbs. June-July	78/6
BARLETTA RUSS —62 1/2 lbs. June/July Value	76/0
AUSTRALIAN	80/0
KARACHI BARLEY F.A.Q. Sellers	78/0
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. afloat quoted	7/

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 7/6
Hongkong	188
National	137

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 27th June, 1921.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July Sellers	—19-6
Do. Aug. sellers	—18-6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July, Sellers	—20-6
August Sellers	—19-6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	—20-9
Do. August Sellers	—19-9

TONE:—Weak.

SEEDS.

London, 23rd June, 1921

RAPESEED, Forospore Best Sold June-July,	£20 1/4
RAPESEED Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July,	£19 1/2

TONE OF RAPESEED:—

LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-S lp June-July Inactive	£ 21 3/4

TONE OF LINSEED:—

LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) June Jul Paid. Buyers, closed firmer after earlier.	£18 1/2
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June Jul Nominal	£10/0
TORIA RAPESEED— Shipping Antwerp Paid	£20 3/4

METALS.

London, 22rd June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£70 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 3/4
Copper Braziers	£110
Yellow Metal	9 1/2
Hard Spelter	21
Unassorted Sheets	£25

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — France — 46-89

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/, 1960/90	£71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 °/,	£77 3 8
War Loans 5 °/, 1929/47	£87 7/8
Consols 2 1/2 °/,	£40
Rupee Paper 3½ °/,	£37
Indian Stock-3½ °/, Sterling Loans	56 1/4
Government Securities 3 °/,	£49 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard CureJuly-August 11

Plantation First Latex Crepe June, — 8

Tone:—Very Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 29.

The Marwadi Bazar opened this morning steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 324½ and after touching Rs. 325½ declined to Rs. 322. It then again advanced to Rs. 326 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 326. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 327½ and closed at Rs. 326.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet yesterday owing to absence of inquiry both from shippers and local millwalas and about 1000 Bs. only are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUATATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 29th June 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August		—	326
" " Bengal July		—	244
" " September		—	259
Fine Oomra July		—	308
" " September		—	324

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th June 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	—	325
Fully Good Bengal	July,	—	244
Fully Good Bengal	September	—	255
Fine Oomra's	July.	—	303 1/2
" "	September.		323

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 28th June, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	Fine	Good	
M.G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	236	251	234 —
M.G. Oomra's No. 4		315	301	290 — —
M.G. Central P. No. 1		3 5	3 5	2 — —
M.G. Comras P. No. 2		330	320	305 — —
M.G. Broach			302	3 3 297
Southerns 7			340	330 315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton previous ses., for the 45 hours ending 6 p. m. on 27th June, 1921.

Cotton	13,610	Bales.
Wheat	7,018	Qrs.
Linseed	4,410	"
Rape, etc.	142	"
Gingellyseed	971	"
Poppyseed	440	"
Groundnuts	193	"
Safflowerseed	Nil	"
Rice	17,79	"
Myrabolams	64	"
Cocoanuts	10944	"
Mowrawood	Nil	"
Gram	2476	"

Jowar	1173	"
Wax	447	"
Bajri	NIL	"
Walva	1901	"
Ghee	14364 Tins.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/8
Bank Demand	1-3 13 32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1-3 13/16
Fcs. Demand	285
American Dollars	23
Hongkong Dollars	206
Shanghai	180
Japan	199
Singapore	181

Market: Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Buying Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations

19th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a.
Brass	3/4	83 8
D	1	85 8
[illegible]	1 1/4	78 9
[illegible]	1 1/2	80 0
[illegible]	1 3/4	90 8
Do.	2	92 0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 29th June, 1921.

	per Maund,	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	83 8 0
[illegible]	1	92 9 0
[illegible]	1 1/4	103 0 0
[illegible]	1 1/2	100 9 0
[illegible]	1 3/4	100 8 0
Do.	2	93 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	— — —
Panch tola Jesas	—	23 8 0
Copper English Bars	—	90 0 0
Brass-Bars	—	88 0 0
Lead	—	83 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 29th June, 1921. Bazaar Weights

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80 —	70	8	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 80	70	8	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	72	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	11	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	11	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	19	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold — —	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin — —	13	8	0
Teaseed, White 85-10 — —	80	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25 — —	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50 — —	70	0	0
Teaseed, Black — —	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White — —	15	0	0
Groundnuts — — —	68	0	0
Mowrawood — — —	7	13	0
Barley— — —	49	0	0
Castorseed — — —	80	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May — —	—		
Wheat June-July — —	—		
Wheat Sept. — —	10	4	8
Wheat Oct.-Nov. — —	—		
Linseed May — —	—		
Linseed Sept. — —	16	12	0
Linseed Dec. — —	—		
Rapeseed April-May — —	—		
Rapeseed June-July — —	—		
Teaseed Gajar 85/15 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	—		
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	—		

MONEY AND SHARES MARKET.

Bombay, June 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-5-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 93-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/3 13/32.
D. D. on London 1/3 13/32.
D. D. on Paris Frcs 290.
3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 329.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 199.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 192.
American Cross rate $3.77.
Paris Cross rate Frcs 46.70.
London Silver spot D. 35 1/8 d.
London Silver forward D. 35 d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 87.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1929-31 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 76.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 96-8.
3½ Paper 59.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1936 96.
6 pre cent. Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1975 65.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd.Advance 2300, By. Cotton 1190, By. Dyeing 1740 xrt., Century 1150, Cent. India 4100, Colaba Land 2740, Crescent 702/6, Currimbhoy 1770, David 1580, Fazulbhoy 1825, Finley 1080, Ind. Bleaching 160 xd., Ind. Malwa 685, Kasturchand 1450, Kohinoor 3135, New Great 905, Pearls 1195, Phoenix 1150, Shapurji 407/6, Simplex 782/8, Swan 1150, Swadeshi 2500.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 685, By. Burma 575, By. Burma N. I. 170 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Tramway 150, Ry. Steam 500, Bundi Cement 38 xd, Ind. Cement 345 xd, Katrol Ord 228/8, Katrol Defd. 1398, New India Ins. 1 dis, Shivrajpur 51, Tata Ord 115 xd, Tata Defd 870 xd, Tata Hydro 270, Tata Oil 88, Tata Bank 22, Scindia Steam 11/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The tone of the jute share market was slightly steadier to-day Howrahs being in request. Only a small business was done in coal shares sellers holding out for better prices. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were firmer and a fairly large business was done in Dunbar and Kesorams. The following were the closing quotations.

Coal:—Barsoni 13/4, Benadeopur 38/12, Ghusick 25, Karaspura Development 30/4, Neetooria 10/8.

Jute:—Budge Budge 305, Gourepore 697, Howrah 34, Kelvin 731, Lansdowne 232, Northbrook 48/12.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 1/4 discount, Bengal Paper 58/8, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 376, Bowreah Cotton 922, British India Corporation 10/12, Bishnath Tea 10, Cossipore Cotton and Ginning 9/4, Central Provinces Cement 8/2, Dunbar Cotton 408, Hume Pipes 9/12, Imperial Bank 1033/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 14/4 Kesoram Cotton 14/8, Mayurbhunj Railway 51, Marshall Sons (India) 8/2, Tata Industrial Bank 1 discount, Thornycroft (India) 5/8, Titaghur Paper prefs 79.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58/4 and small lots at 58/12. War bonds (short loans) 100/4, 1925 100/2 and 1928 100/6 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and eleven thirtytwo pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and three eighth pence.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 27-6-21.	Total since 1st June 19 1.	June 1st to 27th 1919.	June 1st to 27th 1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. C.	In. Cts
Colaba (Observatory)	0 06	26 61	15 87	8 13
Fort (St. Ga. Hpl.)	0 00	25 65	18 50	8 87
Esplanade (Gok. Pej Hospital)	0 09	22 05	18 41	9 74
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 09	19 38	18 50	9 92
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.	29.741
Temperature of Air — degree	84 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer — "	77 9
Dew Point — "	75 2
Relative humidity of Air	0 732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6 6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	90 2
Minimum do do	81 6
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight	W. W N W.
Movement of Wind do. miles	169
Fall of Rain inches	0.11
Total fall during month "	28 72
do. year "	28 72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 am of 28th	0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	5th July	m4 3?	14 6
		3 24s	1 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	5th July	m11 20	29 4
		11 12s	27 8

Mr. R. M. Maxwell left Government House on Tuesday. There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Tuesday.

Seven steamer services in East Bengal have resumed also one light railway service

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Class.

(Govalia Tank Road, Bombay). Estd. in 1905.

Mr. M. S. Banaji, F. N. F. A. (London) sole proprietor and principal teaches all subjects himself and thus his class stands First in India on four occasions carrying away two prizes in London Chamber of Commerce *Senior Exams.* There is but one useful scheme of 7 Advanced and Senior Examinations to be held in April-May 1922. The class is recognised by the Indian Govt. New Batch is just formed and new enrolments are made daily. Students can attend *morning* (8-15—9) *class or night* (7-30—8-15) *class* according to their convenience. Fees Rs. 75 in advance or Rs. 80 in four regular monthly instalments of Rs. 20 or Rs. 90 by 6 instalments of Rs. 15 or Rs. 104 by 13 instalments of Rs. 8.

Please write for detailed prospectus or see

MR. BANAJI

Students admitted till 1st September.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.
Somerset beat Derby by six wickets
Sussex beat Essex by five wickets
Notts beat Hampshire by two wickets
Cambridge beat Warwick by seven wickets.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.
In the final of the Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews, the Oxford amateur Wethered, and the American Professional, Hutchinson, tied with 296. The tie will be decided to-morrow.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.
In the second round of the Men's Singles at Wimbledon Sheem beat Cartwright 6/3, 6/0, 6/1 and Jacob beat Thomas 6/3, 6/3, 6/1.
In the first round of Ladies Singles Mrs. Gracey beat Miss Tighe 6/4, 6/1.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. EMBARKATION CORPS.

A large crowd turned out on the Cooperage last night to witness an encounter between the abovenamed teams. The Gymkhana eventually won by three goals to nil, but the result was solely due to the untiring efforts of a few of their team which taken as a whole gave a very unimpressive display of football.

Perry in goal was quite good. He is exceedingly active, but it is extremely doubtful if he would be allowed when up against really strong opposition to clear his lines in the way he does. Bourne was not quite so good as usual but Terry was very useful. Chief honours go to Morley Fox who was simply ubiquitous. He is extremely speedy and the very essence of tenacity. He is never content to shrug his shoulders when dispossessed of the ball. He is after, it, like a shot from a rifle.

Gilmore on the right wing was starved, the halves seeming to prefer feeding Morren, who was not quite so good as usual. Paton at inside left gave a very poor exhibition while Thew was absolutely off. Ireland was best. It is unfortunate that Etherington the Gymkhana centre forward is down with dysentery.

The Gymkhana will have to play much better football if they wish to try the Shropshires seriously next Saturday.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

PETER DAWSON CO'S., SUCCESSFULL CONCLUDING PERFORMANCE.

The special Scotch night at the Excelsior Theatre last night was undoubtedly an unqualified success. The audience thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the artistes with an appreciative hearing gave of their very best.

Mr. Peter Dawson, in response to repeated encores for his admirably rendered, "Woo ihoo hay snowflake", from Ivanhoe, delighted the gathering with two Scotch songs, namely the Border Ballad which he sang stirringly and the "Sands of Dee" which tells of many going across the treacherous sands of the Dee and never returning. Then after Miss Winifred Small had played charmingly on her violin, giving in response to an enthusiastic encore, "Auld Robin Gray," Mr. Selwyn Driver appeared. He was in his very best mood and one or two of his stories will bear repetition here.

Mr. Driver had been to America with Sir Harry Lauder who, introducing Mr. Driver to a friend, said he had the merit of being very near a Scotsman. Mr. Driver disclaimed any Scotch trait, saying he was quite content to be an Englishman "That's the worst o' that Englis," said Sir Harry, "they've nae ambection." Then Mr. Driver told another Lauder one in which Sir Harry paid a tribute to England for helping Scotland so well during the war.

But his piece de resistance was his deaf and dumb story. It appears that Mr. Driver struck up a friendship with the doctor of a deaf and dumb asylum who asked Mr. Driver to a dance. Mr. Driver accepted the invitation and, on enquiry, learnt the necessary signs to use when asking a fair lady for the pleasure of a dance. Mr. Driver, on arriving at the ball, espied a perfectly charming lady, approached her made the requisite signs and they danced one, two, three dances. At the end of the third an indignant youth appeared and said. "Look here, Gladys, what about the dances you promised me?" "I'm remembering, dear," said the distressed maiden, "but I simply can't shake off the deaf and dumb man."

In the second part of the programme Mr Dawson again sang charmingly Miss Winifred Small played the violin and Miss Dorothy Tressider showed herself a past mistress in the manipulation of the pianoforte.

It was altogether a delightful evening entertainment.

At a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council the Dewan presiding, Budget discussion continued throughout Wednesday, the chief feature being controversy of the Miller Committee's Report.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

WHERE MONEY CAN BE PAID.

Contributions to Tilak Swaraj Fund may be paid at the following addresses:—

Mahatma Gandhi Labournum Road, Gamdevi.

Umar Sobhani Esq., Nepean Sea Road.

S. G. Banker Esq., 34, Chowpatty, Girgaon.

A Ward—Fort, District C. C., 73 Apollo Street, Fort.

Mahomed Abdin Peerbhoy Esq., Fai House; Central Road, Colaba.

Mathooradas Tricamjee Esq., 93, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

B Ward—Mandvi District C. C., Union Society Library, Mandvi, Near Masjid Bridge.

B. N. Mehesheri, Esq., C/o Union Society Bombay (3).

Dharamsi K. Mehta, Esq., C/o Union Society, Bombay (3).

C Ward—Bhuleshwar District C. C., c/ Khadi Bhandar, Morarji Gokuldas Market Kalbadevi Road.

Vithaldas V. Jerajani, Esq., C/o Cawasji Framji and Co., Mulji Jetha Market Chowk, Bombay (2).

D Ward—Girgaon District C. C., No. 79A, Sandhurst Road, opposite Sanghvi Stores.

K. B. Sanagiri, Esq., 3rd Parsiwada Opp Wilson High School.

A. H. Fyzee, Esq., 5, Chowpatty Bombay

U. K. Oza, Esq., Karanjia Buildi Grant Road, Bombay.

E Ward—Byculla District C. C., c/o Messrs. Foster and Sons, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Richardson and Cruddas.

R. A. Kaji, Esq., New Tambakoowal Building, Khandewady, Bombay.

Anantaram Vaikunthram Esq., "Bombay Chronicle."

S. L. Silam, Esq., 2nd, Kamathipura Bombay.

F Ward—Parel District C. C., Shriniva Build Matunga G. I. P. Railway.

Jivaraj G. Nensey, Esq., Matunga.

S. V. Lalit Esq., Simplex Building, Ro No. 21, C. Pawawala Street, Girgaon.

L. N. Chavan, Esq., Girni Kamgar Sangh, Kalachoki, Parel.

G Ward—District C. C., Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar.

P G Saharabudhe, Esq., Goregaonkars Building Dadar.

G. S. Purandare, Esq., Kanji Damji Chawl, Elphinstone Road, Parel.

G. S. Nadkarni, Esq., Karodhe Buildi Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

MR. JAYAKAR CONTRIBUTES RS. 25,000

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who suspended practice in obedience to Congress Resolution, has contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

BOMBAY JHAVERIS TO RESPOND.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at Jannalal Terraces, Grant Road Tram Terminus when a purse of about Rs. Two Lakhs will be presented to Mahatma Gandhi for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, by the Jhaveris of Bombay. The public are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

His Holiness Swami Shri Bharti Krishna Teertha, Jagadguru Shankaracharya of Sharada Peeth, Moulanas Ali Brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and other leaders are expected to be present on the occasion. The Swarkar will also be present on the occasion.

All are cordially invited to attend.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the volunteers of the above Corps are earnestly requested to be present this day in Uniform at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Kanu Bhetsi's Wadi, Mint Road, Fort, as well as at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in a Compound near Chikalwadi, Grant Road.

The volunteers should make it a point to attend on both the occasions, without fail.

RS 31,000 FROM YARN, COPPER AND BRASS MERCHANTS.

The Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants' Association has collected a donation of Rs. 31,000 till this evening towards Shri Tilak Swarajya Fund.

HOW TO SAVE THE FUND.

CINEMAS TO GIVE A DAY'S INCOME

A correspondent writes:—
I hope, you would give publicity, to the following suggestion of mine, in your esteemed paper. All the dramatic, cinema and other companies should contribute their one day's income to the Tilak Swaraja Fund. If all the companies, take this matter to heart, they would help the country, a great deal, in its hour of trial. Others papers should also copy this.

ASOKA STORES.

The Staff of the Head Stores of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., Princess Street, Bombay have subscribed the sum of Rs. 150-8-0 towards the fund.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

CHARWOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION OF RE 1

A correspondent writes:—
Bai Laxmi Bai—a widow living at Santa Cruz who earns her livelihood by cleaning pots and grinding corn has contributed Re. 1 for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. On a bare pittance of Rs. 15 a month she has to support herself and four little children and yet out of her poverty she has contributed her mite for the Countryõs Cause. Such gifts are twice blessed.

MEETING AT KAUN KHETSI WADI.

PRESENT PURSE TO MAHATMAJI.

A public meeting of the residents of the Fort will be held to-day at Kanu Khetsi's Wadi, Mint Road, at 6-15 p.m. to present a purse of one lakh of rupees to Mahatma Gandhi, as a contribution to the Tilak Swaraja Fund from the residents of Fort.

THE MADRAS SWARAJ FUND.

ABOUT RS. 50,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 28.
The Tilak Memorial Fund in Madras now amounts to Rs. 50,223.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in Kanji Govindji's godown (opp. Cement Chawls), New Chinch Bunder Road, Mandvi, 9 p.m. (admission by fee of Re. 1.)

Parsees' meeting at the Excelsior Theatre, to present a purse and address to Mahatma Gandhi, 8-30 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

The Minerva Mills, Ld., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 9 Bank Street, 4 p.m.

Ceylon Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., Ord. Genl meeting, Hornby Road 4-30 p.m.

Public meeting at Kanu Khetsi Vadi at 8.15 p.m. to present purse to Mahatma Gandhi.

FRIDAY, July 1.

Mahatma Gandhi to visit Bandra, 8 a.m.

Nomination day for filling in vacancies on the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

ENGINEER—Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Engineer, Machinery Agent, late sole agent of Messrs. Crossley Bros., Ltd., Father of Byramjee Framjee. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Tapia Building, opp. Railway Hotel, Charni Road Junction.

Mr. Morarji Vussonji Munji (a Bhatia) died on Tuesday night at 10 p.m. Uthamna ceremony will take place to-day (Thursday) the 30th June at 3 p.m. (S.T.) "Bishnu Bhuvan" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

GANDHIJI AT DARIASTHAN.

Mahatma Gandhiji will visit Dariasthan (near Vadgadi) to-day (Thursday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Lohanas are specially requested to be present.

"FREE SPINNING CLASS, DADAR."

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a free spinning class for males from 7 to 9-30 a.m. will be opened in the Committee-office on 1st July, 1921, at 4/18 Khandke Buildings, Lady Jamsedji Road.

LATE MR. M. V. MUTJI.

Death is reported of the late Mr. Morarji Vussanji Munji. He was a Millowner and one of the Shethies of the Bhatia Caste. He was a Director on the Bombay Swadeshi Cooperative Stores, The New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, the Khatau Makanji Mills, the Madras United Mills, the Gaekwar Industrial Mills, the Wadia Woollen Mill and Malabar Forest Co.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALLI AT CHINCHPOKL

A mass meeting of F Ward residents will meet to-day at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Chinchpokli in the Jain Derashar when Maulana Shaukat Ali will deliver a speech for enlisting members in the Congress. Messrs. Jivraj Nensey, Lalji and Patanker will explain the aims of the Congress. Seats for ladies will be reserved. All residents are requested to be present.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day at 8 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Mandvi Congress Committee at Chinch Bunder Road, opposite to the Central Khilafat Office.

The 1st and 2nd Companies of the Khilafat Volunteer Corps will be present at 7 p.m. (S.T.) with a view to make arrangements and maintain order at the meeting.

MAHATMA TO VISIT BANDRA.

Mahatma Gandhi visits Bandra on Friday the 1st July, 1921 at 8 a.m. (S.T.). A public meeting of the Citizens of Bandra under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be held on the occasion on the open ground near the Station (Hill Road) to do him honour. Bandra's collections for the "Tilak Swaraj Fund" will be presented to Mahatmaji at the meeting. Moulanas Shaukat Ali and and Mahomed Ali as also Mrs. Sarojini Naidu have been invited to grace the occasion. All the residents of Bandra rich or poor, high or low, Indians or Non-Indians are requested to attend the meeting.

FREE FIGHT AT BHISHTI MOHOLLA.

BHISTIS V. MALABARIES.

A fracas is reported to have occurred at Bhisti Mohalla near Dongri between a party of Bhistis and Malabaris on Tuesday. It appears that about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Bhistis and Malabaris had a fight among themselves in the course of which Bamboo lathis and missiles were freely used. The fight lasted for well-nigh over two hours and about twenty persons are reported to have received various minor injuries—while two persons who got nasty cuts were taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained there for treatment.

On getting news of the fight the police under Inspector Naden and two Sub-Inspectors hurried to the spot and soon got the situation well in hand. The locality has been picketed by a posse of policemen to see that no fresh outbreaks occur.

The cause of the fight appears to be very obscure. It is alleged that the prosecution of a Bhisti by a Malabari on a charge of theft of a set of buttons led to ill-feeling between the parties and that Tuesday's fight was the result of an attempt to wreak vengeance on Mohamed Ibrahim—a Malabari who initiated the prosecution proceedings.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that Government offices will close at Ootacamund on July 16th and will begin to assemble in Madras from 19th.

Lady Willingdon is expected to arrive at Colombo on August 15. His Excellency Lord Willingdon will proceed to Ceylon to meet her Excellency.

The "Madras Mail" says during his visit His Excellency is likely to discuss with the Ceylon Governments some of the questions outstanding between two local Governments notably in regard to labour regulations.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

CALCUTTA MINING FEDERATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 28.
The Calcutta members of the Indian Mining Federation have contributed Rs. 30,000 as first instalment towards the Tilak Swaraja Fund. This sum will be earmarked for *charkas*.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, June 30, 1921.

VICTORY?

To-day is the last day of the great national collection for the Tila Swarajya Fund which was chosen by Mahatma Gandhi as the crucial test of the capacity of Indians for sacrifice, and therefor of their fitness to attain Swarajya. We do not yet know the result, but we believe that Indians will be found to have well stood the test, and that a really magnificent example of sacrifice will be found to have been set by Bombay town and Presidency, as is only natural since Mahatma Gandhi and Lokmanya Tilak, , in whose name the fund is being raised, are heroes of Bombay. It was not a great sum that Mahatma Gandhi fixed on as the total, in proportion to the population and the wealth of India, but it was a great sum in view of the condition of the Indian nation, already taxed as its wealth is, and accustomed as its richer members have become, by foreign education and example, to think in terms of personal ambition and advancement. And all the opponents of the Non-Cooperation movement have been flattering themselves with the notion that it never could be raised, that Gandhiji was asking the impossible, that people would be fools to give their money to a fund of which they were not even told the purpose, that it was all very well to shout "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" but when it came to paying in hard cash people would turn away. There will no doubt be consternation and heart-searching in the hostile camp to-day, when it is known that the nation has given this tangible proof of trust in its great leader and sympathy with his ideals. But it was not as a proof of confidence in himself that Gandhi ordered the Bezwada Programme. It was as a proof that the nation had confidence in itself, for Gandhi is not an individual aiming to impose his will on other individuals; he asks for nothing for himself. Gandhi is India. And everyone can be quite sure that whatever has been done for Gandhi has been done for India—that new spiritual India which is growing rapidly before our eyes—for justice, right and human brotherhood.

MISREPRESENTING INDIA.

The interview which he gave to a Press representative on his arrival in London, contained the promise that, despite the inherent defect of his representative" status, Mr. Sastri would boldly and vigorously fight for the cause of his country face to face with the statesmen of the Empire. His subsequent public utterances have, however, been of a progressively disappointing character and the process of disillusionment in the minds of his countrymen in regard to his ability to represent them has been completed by the perusal of his speech at the Imperial Conference. The speech confirms the original doubts raised in this country as to the fitness of Mr. Sastri to understand the inwardness of the situation in his own country and to speak the mind of his countrymen. Perhaps it was too much to have expected Mr. Sastri to rise to the full height of his opportunity. The more carefully we read the speech, the more painfully does the impression take hold of our mind that it is the speech which the most Liberal of Moderates must, in a like situation, inevitably make. It is a tragic embodiment of the Moderate creed—the readiness to indulge in high-sounding platitudes and the timidity of aspirations combined with the distressing refusal or inability to realise the humiliation involved in this timidity.

Thus Mr. Sastri began with a reference to "the memorable speech" of the Premier in which the latter "strikingly alluded to the generous enthusiasms and noble ideals for humanity which the war had kindled for humanity" He then proceeded to assure his audience that "India was actuated by these enthusiasms and ideals in the same measure as other parts of the Empire," and added that "Indians realised that the British Empire was the most fitting exponent of these enthusiasms and ideals and it was India's peculiar good fortune to remain within the British Empire and take part in the work for the realisation of these noble aims and aspirations." Mr. Sastri hardly expressed the view of his countrymen who have reason to be of the opinion that the British Empire, whatever it may be in the future, is not, at present, the most fitting exponent of these enthusiasms and ideals; for they cannot forget how these generous enthusiasms have been crushed and these ideals repudiated in their own country, not to speak of Ireland. Mr. Sastri himself, however, could not avoid being struck by the incongruity of his statement. For, after expressing "gratitude" for the honour done to him and the Rao of Cutch, in being allowed "to sit alongside statesmen who for generations had moulded the destinies and fashioned the fortunes of their kind", he declared: "But the Maharao of Cutch and he could not fail to remember that their position there was by no means comparable with the position of their colleagues from the Dominions. The latter had been called there by virtue of being Prime Ministers, whereas the Indian representatives came by the nomination of their Government. Indian representatives realised that there was a marked difference in their status, although not in the privileges to which they had been admitted at these meetings." The declaration, of course, means, in simple English, this that India has been given the shadow of the "status" the substance of which the Dominions enjoy and that the Indian "representatives" are merely gramophones of an alien Government. How would a self-respecting Indian contemplate such an indignity? He would thus frankly give a piece of his mind to the statesmen of the Empire: "You acknowledge the great services my country rendered in the Great War. You had professed that the war was being waged for the integrity and self-determination of small nations. You even now boastfully describe the Empire as a confederation of races into which willing and free peoples have been admitted. Where, then, are the fruits of war as far as my country is concerned? Why am I not a master in my country as completely as every one of you is in his? Why am I not sitting in this meeting as an accredited representative of a fully self-governing country instead of being a mouthpiece of what is to all intents and purposes a foreign Government? No I am not, and I do not feel, free as any one of you in this Empire which is a sham to me and in this assembly my voice will have no strength except what you permit in your grace. As a self-respecting Indian I cannot tolerate this humiliating position and I demand that I must forthwith come into my own."

What did Mr. Sastri, however, say? Not only did he, as if in duty bound, sing the praises of the "reforms", but he had the impertinence to misrepresent the views of his countrymen by saying that "Indians realised that they were planted firmly on the road to the acquisition of Dominion Status." In order to improve the status of Indian representatives Mr. Sastri hoped "that next year the person who represented, in the place of the Maharao of Cutch, over one-third of the British territory in India, would probably be chosen by the Chamber of Princes by election and the tion and the man who replaced himself might likewise be elected by the central Legislature." This concession may satisfy the timid aspirations of Mr. Sastri but the Indian people cannot be expected to regard it as satisfactory. For, the Imperial Conference deals with questions of foreign, naval and military policies—questions in regard to which the Central Legislature has no control and its representative at the Imperial Conference cannot speak with the authority of one who can carry his own decisions into effect. Mr. Sastri declared that his resolution regarding the status of Indians in the Dominions would be regarded in India as a test by which the whole position would be judged nd he added that "there was no conviction more strongly held in their minds than that full enjoyment of citizenship in the British Empire applied not only to the United Kingdom but to every Self-governing Dominion in it." Those who heard him could not surely have failed to notice the irony involved in the demand of full citizenship in the Dominions by one who is not only satisfied with, but glories in, only a petty instalment of it in his own country. No, Mr. Sastri does not represent India and has no title to speak on behalf of the Indian people who are determined to be masters in their own house and who are convinced that when they stand erect as self-respecting men and women in their own country, no people on earth dare insult and humiliate them as they are now insulted and humiliated in the Empire which they cannot, as honest people, call their own.

BURMA.

His Majesty's Government seem determined to repeat in Burma the farce—which may end in a tragedy—which they enacted in India by compelling the people to swallow, against their inclinations, that latest nostrum, of Imperial statesmanship viz., Dyarchy. His Majesty's Government know that the people of this country are in revolt against the Dyarchical system and yet they are attempting to thrust it on the Burmese. So far as we can judge of the attitude of the Burmese people, they are in no mood to accept this "boon." Leading Burmese journals like "New Burma," "The Burma Challenge," "Free Burma" and the "Rangoon Mail" have declared emphatically against the scheme. The Nationalist political bodies also have deolared that Dyarchy will not be acceptable to the people, who want full Home Rule. In these circumstances, it is the height of folly on the part of His Majesty's Government, to persist in forcing this political makeshift on the Burmese. We are sure the Burmese will prefer to wait for the full instalment of Home Rule rather than put up with the discredited Dyarchy. Mr. Montagu is arranging to send to Burma a committee of enquiry similar to the Southborough Committee to enable the authorities to draw up rules and regulations and define the franchise. But we have no doubt the Burmese people, profiting by the experience of India, will give the committee the widest possible berth. The committee can do no good and will prove merely a blind in the hand of the Craddockian bureaucracy, who will whittle down the "Reforms" as far as possible. Let the Burmese join hands with the people in India, who are struggling to achieve Swaraj and they will surely hasten the dawn of real Self-Government in Burma. No doubt, such a determination to fight for real Self-Government, and not the shadow of it, promised in the Bill before Parliament requires stout hearts which will not be discouraged by temporary repulses. Let them take to heart the words addressed to them by Mr. Bernard Haughton: "In the struggle before us, there may be bad moments, repulses, times of discouragement. But what cause has ever been without temporary checks? We must surmount each obstacle. We must go forward with eyes fixed on our goal, a helping hand to our brothers, and hearts that will never know defeat. The goal, Burma *free*, is worth ten thousand times every hurt, every toil, every suffering."

Notes of the Day.

"Satanic" Criticism.

In the course of his paper read a few days ago at Burlington House, London, Mr. Sastri is reported to have said that "Mr. Gandhi is not a man who could be accepted by those who are seeking to improve the present state of civilisation and to rid it of everything wrong, vulgar and brutal." Seeing that Mr. Gandhi is engaged in a ceaseless struggle against everything "wrong, vulgar and brutal", one is rather puzzled at the criticism of Mr. Sastri—a criticism, which can only be properly levelled at one who is an ally of, rather than a fighter against, the powers of evil. We can understand Mr. Sastri's dislike of cooperation with an avowed enemy of society like an anarchist. We can even imagine Mr. Sastri turning away with contempt from the proffered hand of cooperation of a Lenin or a Trotsky. But that a fellow-worker of the type of Mr. Gandhi should be "unacceptable" to a politico-social reformer like Mr. Sastri is puzzling in the extreme. We know, of course, that Mr. Sastri does not believe that certain things which Mr. Gandhi holds to be the inventions of the Devil are devilish. But why should this fact come in the way of Mr. Sastri's cooperation with Mr. Gandhi in matters on which both are agreed, namely, in the campaign against what in the eyes of both is "wrong, vulgar and brutal?" Does "wrong" become less heinous because Mr. Gandhi is waging a war against it? Mr. Gandhi has never claimed that his views on certain subjects will be readily acceptable to all his fellowmen. All that he has sought is the sympathy and cooperation of fellow-workers in directions on which there is common agreement for the time being. For Mr. Sastri to say that Mr. Gandhi cannot be acceptable to those "who are seeking to improve the present state of civilisation and to rid it of everything wrong, vulgar and brutal", is to confess himself that he has never studied the man. Certainly, a person whom the late Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Sastri's political *guru*, considered as "the man in whom Indian humanity had reached its high water-mark" cannot be so lightly dismissed by our latter-day political mentors.

Cupid the Peace-Maker.

While politicians on both sides have been busy sowing seeds of hatred between the Entente peoples and the Germans and trying to keep them apart, Cupid also has been busy plotting—in his own way—to render the labours of these mischief-makers null and void. He knows no victor and vanquished. On the other hand, he seems to delight in turning the tables on the *soi disant* victors. The fact is demonstrated by what is happening in the zone of occupation in Germany. According to the Cologne correspondent of the "Morning Post", "some hundreds of men of the occupying Army have married German girls and brought them home, and quite a number of members of the British forces stationed at Danzig have married girls from that district." The same correspondent tells us that the British soldier "is impressed by the training in housekeeping that German girls have received, and by their industry in their homes. The language difficulty is soon overcome; the British soldier, as a rule, shows neither inclination nor aptitude for learning German, but the average German girl—being, like most of her compatriots, ready and anxious to learn—easily picks up English." And she easily picks up *the English* too, it would seem!

The Tata Bank.

Of the many efforts made in interested quarters, particularly in the Anglo-Indian Press, to assail the position taken by us in regard to the Tata Bank affairs none is so hollow and disingenuous as that made by the Bombay correspondent of "Capital". While we realise the difficulties of one who has to write his Bombay letters from Calcutta on the basis of old newspaper reports and private correspondence and then purvey them to the public as first-hand news, we cannot excuse the mendacious statements he has made. It is a downright lie to state that the shareholders who refused to toe the line to Tatas and fought for the rights of Indians to have a fair share of higher posts in a Bank primarily built up with their money, started in their interests, and directed by Indian directors, were Anglophobes or "chukrums". It is not to be supposed for a moment that because the Directors have succeeded in gaining their point by the mere accident of possessing the largest number of shares between themselves, they were right in what they did. With ponderous and stale witticisms the writer tries to teach Indians where their real interests lie. Are we to be told that if Mr. Rimington had not been appointed a Director the whole Bank would have toppled down? Is the argument seriously advanced that if most of the forty and odd Englishmen, who mark time and make a huge gap in the finances of the Bank, were replaced at about half the cost by more efficient Indians it would not benefit the Bank? The public will not believe for a moment that Indians are not capable of initialling and comparing ledger entries as well as an imported assistant? Indians can hardly have a fair chance in any English Bank of rising in their profession, and careers in an Indian Bank are sought to be closed to them.

Unfair Arguments.

Much capital is made of the fact that Mr. Pochkhanawala is the solitary Indian who is at the head of a big Bank. But we would ask where on earth have Indians been given a fair chance? Mr. Pochkhanawala got a rare chance and has risen to the top; if the Central Bank had not been started he would still have been working as a junior assistant, under raw English youths, in the Bank of India. Anglo-Indian writers have Mr. Chunilal Sarayia on their brain and whenever Indian banking is mentioned they needs must bring in Mr. Chunilal's name. If it were the case that no bank had ever failed to meet its liabilities, either in England or on the Continent or in America, and that the first Bank in the world where wrong methods of business were employed and which had consequently failed was the Indian Specie Bank, then Indians could have hung their heads in shame. But such is not the case, unfortunately. Look at England even now. Every day we have had long accounts of the frauds in the Farrow Bank case. For one Indian Bank which has failed we can quote the names of a dozen English Banks where huge frauds have been committed, but these Anglo-Indians have never said that on that account Englishmen are incapable of doing banking business, or that they are inherently dishonest. Yet that is a reproach now flung at Indians! Now take the case of the Specie Bank itself. While we are not anxious to go into the unsavoury history of those times when public life in this city was at its lowest ebb under the repressive policy of Lord Sydenham, is it not a fact that the Specie Bank failed largely because the Government of India with the local Government combined to bring it down? When the history of those times is written many details which are not now known to the public will come to light.

A Remembered Instance.

And whatever the sins of Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, dare any one question that he was an exceptionally brilliant banker? Lala Harkishan Lal, who is now in the confidence of the Punjab Government, was hounded out of business by the combined efforts of English Banks and it was owing to their combination, aided by a Bank in which there are a large number of Indian shareholders but which is managed by Englishmen, that the Peoples' Bank failed. Mr. Harkishanlal has stated all this to the Industrial Commission and it is not necessary to recall what he said. The failure of the Peoples' Bank was a signal for other Banks to come down, and Indian banking lost credit. In this case, too, the details of the liquidation of that Bank are still fresh in the minds of the public, who know that frantic efforts were made to put all sorts of obstacles in the way of a fair compromise. For, was it not the creed of Government to cut off the heads of tall poppies? We do not want to go into the question at great length, but we would say this: If the Tatas cannot and will not take heed of the omens at this year's meeting, they will be making a sad mistake and any "strong" attitude which they may adopt will only recoil on their heads. Have Indians no right to be masters in their own house? The shareholders too will take a lesson from this year's meeting and they will realise the value of unity which is essential to fight a cause to a successful issue. "Ditcher" informs us that the Governors of the Imperial Bank have drawn up a "scheme the generosity of which has startled banking assistants" because Indians will be given a chance of rising to a salary of Rs. 750 per month. What about the English assistants who are drafted into the Bank yearly on more "generous" salaries, while in England a manager of a bank after 16 years' service gets only £350 per year. What are their special qualifications compared to those of Indians? And for that matter what are the special qualifications of the assistants imported by Tatas into their Bank? What experience had they in an Industrial Bank? And in which Industrial Bank in England?

"THE LAST DAY."

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Self-Government within a year depends upon our Self-Renunciation.

The last day for contribution has at last come. Our leaders are working incessantly to collect one crore of rupees pursuant to the Bezwada programme. Every community, every Association and every Indian have been trying to contribute to the best of their ability. But greater sacrifices are required to be made. There are yet several communities and rich persons who have not paid their quota. The Borah and Khoja communities which can be well proud of their rich members must now come forward to offer princely contributions to the Tilak Swarajya Fund. They should not wait until they are called upon to contribute. Let it not be said that they failed to help the cause of the Motherland at a critical time. The mill-owners of Bombay who are millionaires and multi-millionaires have not still paid their quota to the Fund. They owe a double duty to their country. Their money is earned from the sweat of the poor classes and secondly they are more responsible because they command great influence. They should pay and call upon their friends to pay.

Actions—Not words.

Mr. Godrej has made a princely donation of rupees three lakhs. Will not other Indians richer than Mr. Godrej come forward with equal donations if not greater? To us Indians, there cannot be a cause more sacred than self-Government, our right to manage our own affairs. No country has regained its political independence without a heavy sacrifice in men and money. We must prove our right to self-Government not by speeches but by actions. Difference of opinion always exists but wise men should not allow them to come in the way of achieving the common object. If in time of War we were generous enough to forget our vital differences with the British Government and rose to the occasion by contributing ten crores of pounds and millions of men to help England in her time of dire necessity to prove our loyalty, shall we not now be generous enough to forget our petty differences with our leaders and show our patriotism by contributing money and might to help the cause of our own mother country?

For the Motherland.

Self-Government is the thing most dear to the heart of every Indian at present. Then it is the clear duty of every one of us Indians to set aside our petty differences at present and work for the common goal. Contribute money and work let each do what he can. Let it not be written in the history of India that we Indians let ourselves be swayed by petty differences at a time when we were called upon to join hands to win self-Government; and so betrayed our mother-country.

DEBATE ON MANDATES.

ORGANIC LAW FOR MESPOT.

LORD CURZON ON DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Lords to-day, in the course of the debate on the mandates, Lord Curzon said that Lord Islington had justly stated that the organic law under the draft mandate for Mesopotamia would really create the future constitution of the country. This organic law and the corresponding instrument defining the exact constitutional position in Palestine were now being carefully drawn up in consultation with the High Commissioners of both the countries and in close touch with local opinion. When the organic law and constitution were drawn up, they would be submitted to the League of Nations. There would not be the slightest objection to their submission to both the Houses of Parliament in advance or to discussions on them and the draft mandates now.

Lord Islington criticised the expenditure in Mesopotamia and Palestine resulting from the acceptance of the mandates. He emphasised the necessity for good-will and a clear understanding with Turkey.

Lord Sutherland replying to Lord Islington said that the civil administration in Mesopotamia expected to pay its way, though a vote might have to be taken for the accumulated deficit to March 31st, but the deficit represented clearing up of the Imperial liabilities. With regard to the number of civil officers retained to assist the Arab Government they fell under two categories, firstly, the advisory staff attached to the Arab Ministers, the district officers and the Arab Army. All the advisers were servants of His Majesty's Government and were paid from the Mesopotamian revenues. Their number was provisionally estimated at seven attached to the Ministers, eleven divisional and twenty-one assistant divisional officers. Not more than half a dozen British officers were attached to the Arab Army. Secondly, there were officers in the technical and scientific services, for instance, railways, posts, telegraphs and agriculture who would be servants of the Mesopotamian Government.

BRITISH POLICY IN KURDISTAN.

With regard to Kurdistan, the policy was to reduce the number of British officers to an absolute minimum. The High Commissioner's scheme allowed for an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General six area commandants, three senior and forty-one junior staff officers and instructors.

DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES ENTERTAINED.

DINNER AT HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The Dominions' representatives were welcomed at a dinner given last night by the Empire Parliamentary Association in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords which was decorated with Dominions' flags presented to Parliament on the occasion of the Armistice by the respective Dominions. Lord Birkenhead accompanied by Mr Whitley presided and the brilliant and distinguished company included Messrs. Hughes, Meighen, Massey, Smartt, Byng, the Maharao of Cutch Mr. Sastri and Mr. Ments. Proposing the toast of our "Oversea Colleagues", Lord Birkenhead claimed that Parliamentary institutions were enthroned amongst British peoples to-day as highly as in 1914. He stated that a deputation was being arranged from the Mother Parliament to the newest legislature in the Empire. (Cheers). He expressed most profound admiration for the single-hearted devotion and industry with which Dominion statesmen had applied themselves to most complicated Empire problems during the conference. He declared that no single topic raised, however novel had not been illuminated and in some cases profoundly modified by the observations of Dominions representatives. Referring to the guests he paid a notable tribute to General Smuts who was absent.

IMPERIAL CABINET.

DISCUSSING FOREIGN POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.

The Imperial Cabinet sat this morning and continued their discussion on foreign policy.

R. 38'S FIRST FLIGHT.

TRIAL VOYAGE OF WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

R 38 the largest airship in the world made a successful first flight last night with 48 people on board. After further trials, it will be handed over to the American crew for Trans-Atlantic flight. War Air Ministry states that an airship of the R 38 class can carry forty passengers and two tons of freight in a nonstop flight to Egypt in 48 hours. As the result of experience in the construction of the R 38, a design has been produced for an improved type of airship, capable of carrying fifty passengers and 13½ tons of freight on a nonstop flight to Egypt in forty hours.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

JUDGES' CONFIDENCE IN ADLY PASHA.

ZAGHLUL PASHA "THROWS GAUNTLET TO ENGLAND."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A Cairo message states that the President of the Native Court of Appeal and his colleagues declare that owing to misapprehensions which have arisen they find it expedient to declare publicly their confidence in Adly Pasha and the official delegation to London. Rushdi has left for London to attend the conference.

Zaghlul Pasha bluntly declares that the Cabinet is no longer worth attacking an throws down the gauntlet to England. Zaghlul has lost another supporter by Khayatt Bey seceding from the delegation.

ISLAMIC DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

EXPENSES TO BE MET FROM INDIAN REVENUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated that an Islamic deputation had come to England under the auspices of the Government of India. In accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India the expenses of the delegation would be met from the Indian revenues. He was unable to state at present the exact amount. The statements submitted by the members of the delegation would be referred to the Government of India for examination and settlement in India as far as possible.

ALLIED MEDIATION IN TURKO-GREEK CONFLICT.

ACCEPTANCE PROBABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A Paris message states that in the course of a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate M. Briand declared that it seemed probable that the Greeks and the Turks would accept allied mediation and re-established in security and liberty, the Turkish Government would again become an element for peace.

RAMLEH-BAGDAD AIR ROUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.

The Air Force in June established a new air route from Ramleh in Palestine to Bagdad, five hundred miles across the desert. This is an extension of the Cairo-Ramleh route.

NEW X-RAY APPARATUS.

HOPE FOR CURING 80 PER CENT OF CANCER CASES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

The authorities in the West London hospital issue a hopeful report regarding th experiments recently made with the new X-ray apparatus with wave length hitherto unemployed. It is designed by Dr Banarian, the radiologist of the Hospital who predicts that it will be able to cure eighty per cent of the cancer cases.

DROUGHT IN BRITMIN.

GREAT WATER SCARCITY AND RUIN OF CROPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., June 29.

The golden days of sunshine in Britain, although excellent for the purposes of the present sports, the boom (for instance, lawn-tennis can be played until ten o'clock at night) is nevertheless imbuing hundreds of farmers with gloom. The drought is threatening ruin of the hay crop, while corn and peas are at a standstill. London's water shortage is calculated at twenty million gallons daily while garden and street watering shortage is ten million gallons. The Water Board utters grave warning regarding need for economy and condemns watering of the gardens. The Board is already tapping reserve reservoirs not usually used before August.

Similarly New York and Paris are suffering from drought. A New York message states that the shade temperature was 93 on June 22nd and there were many cases of prostration.

PARLIAMENT OF MALTA.

TO BE OPENED BY PRINCE OF WALES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A Malta message states it is understood that the Prince of Wales will open the new parliament when *en route* to India in autumn.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO INDIA.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY LORD BIRKENHEAD.

TO GREET NEWEST LEGISLATURE IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.

At the Empire Parliamentary Association dinner to the Dominions' representatives, Lord Birkenhead announced amid cheers that he had arranged to send a Parliamentary delegation to greet the newest legislature in the Empire, namely, India.

DEOLALI OFFICERS' COMPLAINT.

NO REASONABLE GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Montagu stated that the Government of India reported that punkahs or fans were considered unnecessary at Deolali. The officers, who inspected the camp reported that there was no reasonable ground for complaint with regard to messing or accommodation.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS ORDER TO AMERICA.

STIR IN SCOTISH STEEL CENTRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A stir has been caused in the Scottish steel centres owing to a six figure contract for steel axles for the Indian state railways going to America. Glasgow firms tendered the lowest possible price allowing for cheaper coal and pig-iron yet the tender was thirty per cent above the American tender. It is also stated that the Australian Government contract for ten thousand tons of steel rails has gone to the Continent, the home firms being hopelessly underquoted.

BURMA OIL COMPANY'S PROFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 29.

A meeting of the Burma Oil Company directors at Glasgow recommended carrying forward £2,142,183 sterling subject to the Excess and the Corporation Profits Tax. The profit for the year, after allowing for all charges, is £4,891,476 sterling.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

CHURCH PEACE UNION'S PETITION TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., June 28.

Washington.—President Harding to-day received a delegation from the Church Peace Union which presented a petition signed by twenty thousand clergymen of all denominations urging him to initiate steps at the earliest opportunity with a view to convocation of an International Conference for the limitation of armaments.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

SALES MADE FROM AMERICA TO INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 23.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 29.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that buying lacks energy. Supplies are scanty though American offerings have been freer latterly, while sales have been made from America to India. This disposition to meet the market is due to the attempts to negotiate sale of silver on account of German reparation finance.

Rumours in this connection are creating an uneasy feeling in various silver markets. It is possible that the world has some power of absorption at present, owing to the speculative position of the China Exchange.

DEVASTATING FLOODS AT OSAKA.

180 PEOPLE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A message from Osaka states that 180 people are dead, many houses and bridges destroyed forty coalminers threatened with destruction and crops ruined as the result of floods at Kyushyu.

Mr. E. M. Maxwell has arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind.

Mr. J. Stuart Milne and Mr. A. K. Graham have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

A EUROPEAN ACQUITTED.

IN KHOREAL SHOOTING CASE.

WHERE IS RACIAL EQUALITY?

A CALCUTTA PLEADER'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 23.

The following telegram was sent to-day to the Viceroy by A.r. Baredа Prosonno Pain, Vakil, Howrah, in connection with the Khoreal Shooting Case in which R. W. L. Reid, an Assam tea planter, was acquitted at the High Court sessions of a charge of causing grievous hurt to a cooly by firing revolver:—

"In the name of legal profession to which I have the honour to belong, I respectfully appeal to the late Lord Chief Justice of England to undo a serious miscarriage of justice in the Khoreal Shooting Case at the Calcutta High Court. Composition and the verdict of the jury have completely shaken the country's faith in British justice and protestations of racial equality so eloquently pleaded by your Excellency. Solicit your Excellency's immediate personal intervention and for legislation deleting chapter 33 from the Criminal Procedure Code.

MINERS' INVITATION TO BIG TRADE UNIONS.

REPORT OF REFUSAL CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.

The recent intimation that most of the big trade unions have declined the miners' invitation to strike on the wages question is confirmed in the announcement of the Miners' Executive to-night that the meeting to-morrow to which the miners had invited other unions has been cancelled "in view of the nature of the correspondence with these unions." The Executive has decided to meet the coal-owners and the Government with a view to reaching the wages agreement.

PROSPECT OF COAL SETTLEMENT.

SIR ROBERT HORNE OPTIMISTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 11 a.m., June 29.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne stated that there appeared to be a chance of settling the coal stoppage. Opportunities for negotiations had arisen of which he would like to take the fullest advantage.

"COAL STRIKE SETTLED."

A "MADRAS MAIL" VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 29.

"Madras Mail" writes that the paper has been informed on a reliable authority this morning that the coal strike in Great Britain has been settled and that miners are returning to pits.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 29.

In the Buckingham Mill strike about eight hundred and fifty Audhi Dravidas have resumed work. The strikers, it is reported, threw stones and explosives on the Panama Hut last night. This morning a batch of Audhi Dravidas were going to the mills for work when stones were thrown at them, but the police soon arriving on the scene restored order.

RECRUDESCENCE OF TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 29.

There has been a recrudescence of further trouble in connection with the Buckingham Mill strike. This afternoon some of the strikers, it is alleged, set fire to the huts of Audidravidas in Paracheri. All available police repaired to the spot immediately. A fire-engine was telephoned for, and everything possible was done to put out the fire. About 80 huts were, it is stated, burnt down. In the meanwhile the fire-engine came down. The Commissioner of Police and other police officers also repaired to the spot and made arrangements for guarding the locality. While the fire was on, the Paracheri coolies, who were working in mills, hearing the news about the fire quickly got to the place and it is stated attempted to create some trouble but through the efforts of police nothing untoward happened.

TRAIN COLLISION AT AKANAPIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SECUNDERABAD, June 29.

No. 10 down passenger, which left Secundrabad for Manmad at 8-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th June, came into collision with a good train at Akanapit station. One railway servant was killed and two servants of passengers were seriously injured, who have been removed to the railway hospital. Little damage was done to the permanent lines or the locomotives. One officer's saloon was badly damaged on the passenger train and two wagons on the goods train, capsized through the runing, have been now well restored.

"CIVILISATION AND HUMANITY."

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF ANGORA GOVT.

YEAR'S ACTIVITIES REVIEWED

KEMAL PASHA'S SPEECH IN TURKISH ASSEMBLY

The following is in continution of the inaugural address delivered by Mustafa Kemal Pasha on March 1, 1921 on the occasion of the second year of the activities of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

The importance of economic questions is not perhaps appreciated at its just value in our country, but your honourable Assembly has succeeded in assuring to the country the high control, of its riches. After the armistice the foreigners immediately took measures to monopolise the country and reserve our resources entirely for themselves, taking advantage of the conquering attitude they had assumed at Constantinople, they interdicted the granting of concessions necessary for the search for minerals. We on the other hand have made our efforts to become masters of all the economic resources of our country. We have taken proper measures to secure an equilibrium between our exports and imports, we have esdeavoured to restore our roads in order to ensure the transport of our products to the outlets, and to develop all every other possible facility. Education, Sanitation, Public Works. We have not been able yet to realise visible results so far as education, sanitation and the task of rebuilding is concerned. It must be owned that, for practical and tangible results to be obtained in these directions, the ground must be prepared beforehand, while favourable conditions asd above all plenty of money is required. However, we are studying and searching for the proper means to provide for the maximum needs and interests of the country and the nation. We are engaged in preparing a favourable ground, which will allow us to do satisfactory work in these directions.

Thanks to the Independence Tribunals (i.e. provisional during the fight for independence) created by your high Assembly, a great number of evils have been abolished with justice and promptitude. To-day, the country having been brought back into a normal state, order and tranquillity will be assured henceforward by modern laws ordinary permanent judicial tribunals.

HOME FOREIGN POLICY.

Gentlemen, the policy, at home and abroad followed and applied for a year with full success by the Grand National Assembly of Turkey may be judged from its works. To this day we have remained faithful to the principles determined beforehand. It is certain that we shall maintain our fidelity to this policy which will ensure henceforward both the development of the nation and the preservation of its independence. The motto of our home and foreign policy is the principle of letting the people itself dispose of its destinies. As for our foreign affaire, we pursue a policy completely free and independent, in accordance with the interests of the nation.

WARLIKE AND FAR FROM ADVENTUROUS.

Our Assembly and its Government are far from being warlike and adventurous. On the contrary, they prefer peace and tranquility; above all, they are eager for the realisation of a civilising and humanitarian ideal. It is conformity with these principles that we have always sought to inaugurate good relations and ties of friendship both in East and West.

Just as we have formed in the East the most sincere and intimate relations with the Governments of Azerbaijan and the Northern Caucasus, so we have been able to establish very close ties with Muslim populations of Mesopotamia and Syria. We maintain those ties which for us are very precious. We have also relations with Persia, and it is our firm desire to strengthen them. We hope that the relations which exist between us and Armenia and Georgia will soon assume a form more stable and more in accordance with our national interests. The fraternal relations which exist between us and the Russian Soviet Republic continue in a very good way. We are trying still more to strengthen them by the Conference at present meeting in Moscow, in which our delegates take part. It is not doubtful that these efforts will be altogether agreeable to the wishes of the people.

As for the West, hitherto we have entered into contact with some of the Powers of the Entente from time to time, and we have always expressed the wish to be an element of peace and tranquility on condition that the interests of our country and our nation are assured. The British statesmen have pretended to ignore our peaceful aims. It is only after a year of fighting by our people and after it had proved effectively that is determination to defend its own existence and independence unshakable, it is only after the nation has been able to prove materially that it quite well understood the destructive nature of the Death Sentence entitled the Treaty of Sevres, accepted by the Constantinople Government on the strength of a decision wrested from the Crown Council, assembled in the presence of the Sultan, that the statesmen of the Entente felt the necessity of coming to an understanding with us. (Applause).

THEN AND NOW.

In these same days of last year the news, which reached us on the subject of the Peace plunged everyone in mourning and affliction. We were exposed on every side to enemy attacks, both moral and material. Everyone was against us. To-day the whole world has understood the sanctity of our cause. The civilised world lavishes on us sympathy—a sympathy which grows from day to day on every side. Our nation which beheld those days last year with a profound affliction, may now be proud, perceiving what has been achieved by resolution and self-sacrifice. (Applause).

The greatest misfortune and disaster which the last year brought us was the Treaty of Sevres. Gentlemen, in spite of the efforts put forth by our enemies for a whole year, the Treaty of Sevres to-day has no existence either in fact or law (prolonged and violent applause). Even if the Conference of London should defer the general peace for which the civilised world thirsts, it is recognised that the terms of the Treaty of Sevres cannot be applied by force to Turkey (Prolonged Applause.) Gentlemen, among the nations which signed, as conquered, their armistices in 1918, Turkey alone has achieved this result by a foreseeing policy and force of arms. Gentlemen, the Entente Powers consider us a race unfit to live under the form of an independent Government (Cries: "a great mistake!"). Under cover of this erroneous supposition, they were wishing to dismember us and to make us their slaves. The cause of error was their supposition that we were incapable of governing ourselves. However, our nation, which had remained for a year cut-off from every sort of aid and succour, and cut-off from the system of administration to which it had been used for centuries, exposed to the most terrible misfortunes which could strike a nation, has governed itself in conformity with the demands of civilisation and humanity, with respect for every exigence of liberty. While our enemies continue to commit till now all kinds of cruelty—destruction, murder, pillage, deportation on our coreligionists deprived of every means of self-defence, all the non-Muslim elements within the frontiers of the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey live in peace and in perfect tranquillity under the safeguard of our laws and arms. (Cries: "It is our Islamic and humanitarian duty!")

(To be continued.)

TRANSPORTED FOR 5 YEARS.

SENTENCE ON SARDUL S. CAVARSEER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 29.

Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, to-day, pronounced judgment in the case, under section 124A Indian Penal Code, against Sardul Singh Cavarseer B.A., Secretary of the Sikh League. The accused was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to five years' transportation. The accused, who did not defend himself, being a non-cooperator, received the sentence with perfect composure.

MAULANA MIRZA NAJAFI ARRESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, June 29.

Maulana Mirza Mohmad Baqirali Nafafi, late professor, Aligarh Collefe, was arrested yesterday under sections 124 A and 153 A. It is understood that his arrest has been made in connection with the speech that he recently delivered in Karachi on "The atrocities in Najaf."

Death from heart-failure took place at Allahabad of Babu Madan Mohan Khan, one of the directors of the Allahabad Bank, on June 27th.

"SWARAJ—ONLY SOVEREIGN REMEDY."

WILL PRINCE OF WALES BRING IT IN INDIA?

"ZEMINDAR'S" BRUTAL FRANKNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 29.

The "Zamindar" in two articles on the Prince of Wales' coming visit, says that if the prince like Duke of Connaught is the bearer of another royal message it should not be other than that of Swaraj, the only sovereign remedy for the distemper of the people. But if Mr. Lloyd George is opposed to it then his Royal Highness had better not undertake the long journey to the land where the people are mourning for Khilafat and Punjab wrongs.

A party of seven unarmed sepoys of the 29th Punjabis who were exercising mules on the high road near Thal on June 22nd were waylaid by a large gang of Wazirs and men and mules were abducted, one sepoy resisted being killed. It is a considerable time since an outrage of this sort occurred on the Kohat-Kurram Road and it is not likely to pass unpunished.

THE CURSE OF DRINKING.

EFFORTS TO ERADICATE.

MOVEMENT OF MORAL PERSUASION.

SUCCESS OF PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

The Non-Cooperation movement is a movement of self-purification. While that is one of the objects of the movement along with that of winning Swaraja, Swadeshi, and getting right Khilafat and Punjab wrongs, the attention of the opponents of the movements is not likely to be rivetted to one of the auxiliary activities of Non-Cooperators, namely, stopping the evil of drink. Nowhere in the world has the process of weaning drunkards from their fell habit gone on so peacefully as in this country and nowhere has it been attended with so much success. Indians have been made drunkards by acts of legislature and in spite of what pseudo-historians and book-worms, whose only business seems to be to find out the poison from even the best of things and then retail it for the benefit of the authorities for the sake of self-aggrandisement, Indians—Hindus and Mahomedans—were not addicted to drinking. History is made even before our very eyes. A nation which considered it a sin to drink is spending enormous sums every year in indulging in this vice,—although it may delight the heart of Minister in charge of education because it makes available large sums of money for his use,— and thus sapping its vital energies. Our drink bill is going up by leaps and bounds. And all this is taking place in a country which is in a chronic state of starvation all the year round owing to its poverty.

"MORE DRINK-MORE VICE."

Drink means vice, and more drink means more vice. There has been in this country a movement, for the past many years, to spread temperance, but its energies have been confined to holding annual meetings, doing some propaganda work to influence the Government and conducting a journal. But it has not touched even the fringe of the vast problem itself. That problem is to educate the masses and influence them by means of moral persuasion. Lecturing the Government is a thankless task. To hope to influence them is impossible, and to expect them to take any steps to stop the drink traffic, or at least to that extent as would mitigate its evils, is like crying for the moon. It is foolish to expect a Government which has introduced drink on an organised scale in this country to take measures to stop it. Indians might be denied liberty—even liberty of conscience—but liberty to drink they needs must have. To interfere with a man who wants to drink himself into poverty and subsequently to death is a criminal offence. In the sacred name of liberty India has to suffer many things, but the worst of them is this incubus of drink. While to an English working man his glass of beer is indispensable, our working man has no such want unless he is taught to think that it is indispensable. Without going into further details it might at once be stated that the District Congress Committees in Bombay have undertaken a most valuable movement in this city, which was long overdue. Under the new constitution the Congress Committees are full of life, not the inert bodies we had before, and are spoiling for some useful work. But no more useful work could be conducted, touching the well-being of the masses in this country, than the spread not of temperance, but of total abstinence. India does not want temperance. She will have nothing less than the total prohibition of drink traffic, and purifying of the minds and the bodies of the people by weaning them now and immediately from the vice which has gripped them. Nothing less will satisfy an India which is going to be great. No smaller ideal is in consonance with her great destinies in the world. And for this purpose the drink problem has to be solved by the people by themselves without any outside aid. And that they are doing now.

PICKETING MOVEMENT.

It might not be out of place to mention that the picketing movement in Bombay was first conceived at Dadar and Matunga, with the help of men from Poona, all experienced volunteers. Their efforts have been attended with great success, beyond expectations. The work was then taken up by the Girgaum Congress Committee and they had the help of Mr. Pohora of Poona who had come down to Bombay specially to organise the movement at Dadar. He had the assistance of Mr. Nadap, the editor of "Lokashahi." Both of them in the first instance offered their services to the Girgaum Congress Committee to organise a force of picketers and they collected about 30 volunteers some of them with Dadar picketing experience. They had also the good fortune in enlisting the services of Pujari Pahilavan, a well-known wrestler in Bombay and those thirty men were mostly secured through his influence. People interested in this movement might have heard the name of Gulam Dastagir, the famous wrestler of Poona. The first strategic move of these people was to secure workers from among the reformed drunkards, who had foresworn drinking. And never were there more zealous workers than these newly converted people.

VOLUNTEERS OF STERLING WORTH.

The movement was born in the Girgaum Ward on the 15th of this month and since then it is going forward by leaps and bounds and gathering strength as it rushes forward. The birthday of the movement was inaugurated by a large procession with appropriate flags for propaganda purposes. Handbills were distributed and a huge banner was carried depicting the volunteers led by Mahatma Gandhi asking the drunkards to abjure drink. It was a day of rain, but the volunteers and the processionists with unflagging energy completed their programme. On the first day about ten shops were picketed by the volunteers, whose sole weapon is moral persuasion. Since then more men have been enlisted and the movement has spread to all parts of the Girgaum Ward. The men are distinguished by their Khadder caps and shirts and saffron coloured belts. These uniforms are supplied by the Committee from their own funds, and about Rs. 600 have been sanctioned for this purpose up to this time. Over 150 volunteers have been enlisted up till now.

These 150 are regular volunteers, but there are more men who are helping the volunteers freely. The special Committee of the Girgaum Congress Committee however, exercise the greatest care in choosing their volunteers. And rightly too. Each new candidate has to be recommended by two volunteers and then approved by the Committee. The Committee cannot exercise too great a caution in this respect, for one false step or one black sheep is likely to bring the whole movement into obloquy, with so many "candid friends" always on the alert to exaggerate the slightest mistake. The Committee have to be convinced first that the candidate is a man of character, capable of using only peaceful methods and capable of hard work, and last but not least capable of suffering indignities. That is a hard moral test to undergo as a volunteer. These men are not paid; their's is a work of love for the sake of the fallen humanity, for the uplifting of their country. But the moral urge is so great and so insistent that there is a waiting list of about 500 men who are willing to serve as volunteers to picket the liquor shops. The work is not easy. They have to be on the lookout, perambulating before a liquor shop, from about 5-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. These are the hours when the shops are most frequented by people after their day's work, and this is the time when the liquor merchants make golden harvest. But for the last few days they are reaping anything but a goldon harvest.

EFFORTS OF MILL-WORKERS.

The volunteers in the Girgaum Ward while picketing all the shops in Girgaum and Grant Road also look after some shops in the C and E Wards. This they have to do for fear that the drunkards who are turned away from their own ward may not go to other shops which are very near them. In the E Ward the Committee will be taking up the work now or in a few days more. The mill workers from the Gamdevi Mill have of their own accord and on their own initiative taken up Picketing work in front of those shops where the workers from the Tardeo mills gather in the evening. One can just imagine what immense amount of sacrifice it means for these men at the end of a hard day's work to do such sort of task, without any hope of gain or "honours" even. The volunteers are all self-supporting and not single pice is paid to any of them and they are merely doing this as a matter of love for their fellow-beings. It is not a fact that, while there are no Parsi volunteers, this community takes no interest in the movement, whereas homes have been wrecked and families ruined; where wives and children are beaten and there is staring poverty, it is too serious a thing to neglect the movement altogether. That is the case in many communities and Parsis are no exception to this. The volunteers have been blessed for their work by Parsi women who have felt in their homes the evil effects of drink. On the other hand the liquor trade, mostly, is in the hands of Parsis and they will be the greatest sufferers by any falling off in the receipts. It might be mentioned in this regard that many Hindu shop-keepers have already signified their willingness to close their shops as soon as they make up the money they have paid to Government for getting their license. Even these men have found out the unrighteousness of the traffic, and some of them have agreed not to bid at the next auction. At present in the Girgaum Ward To-day shops and foreign liquor shops are left severely alone, but the campaign will be extended to them in course of time.

SUCCESS AT BYCULLA WARD.

In the Byculla Ward, however, no shop where liquor is sold is exempted from picketing, and the efforts have been attended with the greatest success. There are some 11 shops in Madanpura, 8 at Tardeo and Katchrapati and 25 in Kamatipura; 123 volunteers are working here, most of whom are Telugu Hindus. Telugus are working in Kamatipura and Madanpura is picketed by Hindus and Mahomedans. The same uniform is worn by these men as by those of the Girgaum Ward and the strictest care is taken that only peaceful methods are used. Very stringent instructions are given to the volunteers about their behaviour with men entering the shops. They stand at a distance of 12 to 14 paces and when a man wants to enter a shop the volunteer tells him that liquor drinking is *haram* and then if they persist the volunteer falls down at his feet and in the name of God calls upon him to give up drinking. He must be a hard-hearted man not to be moved by this moral compulsion and he turns his face from the shop and walks home.

In the Byculla Ward the success that has been attained is in regard to the Hindu and Moslem population. But Christians and more fashionable men are not amendable to reason or to moral suasion. They think it foolish and waste of time to listen to those things and they persist in their habits. One of the evils that is spreading as an effect of this movement of picketing is the illicit sale of liquor outside the shops. And it appears that the authorities are winking at this illegal thing. Sale of liquor outside the shops is not allowed and ought not to be allowed, even to damn the movement. So far the shop-keepers, although they have lost enormous sums, have not taken any offensive against the volunteers who are doing their duty in a peaceful manner, and there have been no disturbances anywhere due to this.

NEED OF EXTENDING THE MOVEMENT.

The question of picketing has to be taken up by a larger body in Bombay and efforts are being made to persuade the Provincial Congress Committee to organise the volunteers and provide funds for the necessary work. It is no use doing work in some wards and leave the others to take care of themselves. For if a man is turned away from one shop what he will do is to go to another shop where there are no volunteers and such a thing ought not to be allowed by the Committee. It is for that purpose that a better organisation and keener and simultaneous work over the whole city is required to scotch this evil for ever. If the question is not decided at once the good work done in one ward will be marred by the slackness displayed in other wards. Therefore, it is urgent that the question should be taken up at once by the Provincial Committees and measures devised and volunteers organised simultaneously to continue the movement over the whole city. When once this is done, the movement is bound to spread to the motussil, where already some valuable work is being done by the Committees there. This work should be taken up everywhere by the Congress organisation and it is up to it to demonstrate to the enemies of the country what the new Congress galvanised by the magic wand of Gandhi is capable of doing.

"MA-BAP" TO THE RESCUE OF LIQUORWALAS!

Since writing the above much water has flowed under the bridges. Matters have rushed forward. The Police have, in many cases, openly sided themselves with the liquor traffic. The cause of the "drink trade" they have made their own. Peaceful pickets are terrorised and interfered with. Assaults have been committed on volunteers by hired *budmashes*. With these things happening, people cannot be blamed if they run to the obvious conclusion that Government have identified themselves with the cause of revenue and—drunkenness. People also cannot be blamed if they arrive at the conclusion that the Moderates, by merging themselves in the Government and identifying themselves with their policy are championing the cause of drink, throwing by the board their former milk and water doctrinaire resolutions on temperance passed by them every year! The volunteers, however, will stand their ground in spite of the persecutions, which have only to be seen to be realised. If the authorities are out for mischief, non-cooperators will have no hand in it. For theirs is quiet suffering. And while they will give no ground, in Mr. Gandhi's words, they will bear all suffering.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's "Times" gives a small account of the picketing in Bombay. It is fairly correct, although some discrepancies have crept in which is quite likely. The account, though it looks impartial, does smell partiality and sympathy for the liquor-shop-owners, for, while the writer is cheerful in describing the shop-owners attempt in pursuading the Government to take some protective steps for them, he conveniently loses sight of the facts, that the shop-owners take full advantage of the Police neutrality in sending the liquor in bottles and cups out to their customers through the hands of their employees, using back and side doors for the purpose, selling liquor to boys under 14 and to drunks, and doing all sorts of illegal things for the illicit sale, openly in the very face of the Police.

A rumour is afloat that Government are contemplating taking steps to stop picketing within certain distance; if they do so it will surely mean favouring and helping the illicit sale of liquor, instead of temperance.

The above facts regarding illicit sales, though difficult to be materially proved by evidence at this stage, can be ascertained from almost all the volunteers, and a photographers' secret tour and taking instantaneous photos of all such sales in liquor shops will certainly be a great help to and obligation on the temperance propaganda in Bombay.—Yours, etc.

C. G. A.

POLICE PROSECUTE PICKETS.

ACQUITTAL BY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. C. Shivam, Captain, writes from the office of the G. Ward Congress Committee:—

Mr. S. A. Kirani, Sergeant in charge of the Dadar Market Liquor shop, was called out from his private compound yesterday night at 10-30 p.m. by constable No. 1154, after the former had finished his picketing duty and when he was in his private dress, arrested and taken to the Police Station. Yesterday he was taken to the Dadar Bench Magistrate's Court but was honourably acquitted, the charge of behaving disorderly in the public road not having him proved by the Police.

Another picket, Master Sakaram Ganpat, aged 12 years, who was on duty near a shop in Chambar Baug, was arrested and taken to the Police Station yesterday night on a charge of collecting an unlawful assembly by shouting in the street "please don't drink; Please don't collect crowd". This picket was also discharged.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Picketing of Liquor shops is going on as usual at Girgaum, Tardeo, Kamatipura, Byculla, Parel and Dadar. The volunteers, who were posted at different liquor and toddy shops did their respecting duties peacefully. But there was a disturbance at Clare Road and DeLaisle Road. In the former case, the Liquor shop owner, a woman, is alleged to have brought some men to remove the volunteers.

At Parel road (near the Victoria Gardens), two volunteers, who were picketing an English Liquor Bar, have been arrested and taken to the Police chowky, on the charge of collecting crowds near them. There was a regular disturbance near an English Liquor Bar at Clare Road, where some Anglo-Indians who were coming having drunk are alleged, to have assaulted by one in the crowd. The man was shop. Immediately there was a collection of people. The Anglo-Indians were assaulted one in the crowd. The man was arrested by the Police.

In yesterday's report, it was mentioned that Mr. Sund demanded of the Police officers in writing to the effect that volunteers should be removed". This is incorrect. It was rather the Volunteers who were instructed by Mr. Silam to make the demand.

It is Your Privilege

(1) To Become A Congressman
(2) To Subscribe to Swaraj Fund
(3) To Have a "Charka" in Your House

WILL YOU EXERCISE IT TO-DAY AND WIN YOUR BIRTHRIGHT

SWARAJYA?

THE NATION *MUST* GET . . .
ONE CRORE RUPEES . . .
ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS
AND
20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . .

TO DAY.

How Every one can do his bit.

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.
(2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.
3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.
(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

PAY A VISIT TO THE CONGRESS OFFICE IN YOUR DISTRICT, TO-DAY—YOU MUST NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW—TO ENROL YOURSELF AS A CONGRESSMAN AND CONTRIBUTE YOUR MITE TO THE SWARAJYA FUND. ALSO DO NOT FAIL TO INTRODUCE "CHARKHA" IN YOUR HOUSE.

LET EACH GROUP, EACH CASTE, EACH TRADE AND GUILD AUTOMATICALLY SET ABOUT COLLECTING AND SENDING THE AMOUNTS TO THE PROVINCIAL CENTRES

HARTALS IN EAST BENGAL.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

It is understood that a deputation consisting of about twenty-eight prominent Moderates and Indian merchants will wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on Saturday the 2nd proximo to discuss the question of inconvenience caused to the public trade and commerce, by frequent suspension of transport facilities as a result of hartals and strikes in East Bengal.

ALLEGED UNLAWFULL ASSEMBLY.

NON-CO-OPERATORS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MIDNAPORE, June 28.

Mr. Sailajananda Sen, Secretary, Ghatal Congress Committee, and two volunteers were brought here under arrest on charges of forming an unlawful assembly and restraining cartmen from bringing paddy from the interior. The accused were released on bail.

COMMOTION AT GOALUNDO.

A CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

GOALUNDO, June 28.

A volunteer was arrested this morning on a charge of interfering with the working of a steamer company, who had brought some Indian seamen from outside in place of strikers.

At midday Mr. Basanta Kumar Mazumdar, a prominent Congress worker, was arrested on charges of forming an unlawful assembly and wrongful restraint. This arrest created much commotion among the non-co-operators and a mass meeting was held. Another hartal is expected.

ALLEGED UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

CHARGES NOT MADE OUT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The special bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe and Richardson disposed of the rule issued on an Advocate for an alleged unprofessional conduct. Their Lordships held that the charges levelled against the Advocate in question had not been made out and that there was no justification for making those charges. The rule was discharged.

FIJI-RETURNED "COOLIES".

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Colonial Sugar refining Company of Fiji have contributed Rs. 3,000 to the funds of the Emigrants Friendly Society of Calcutta. A committee with Mr. Courlay as President was formed to collect fund for settling the Fiji returned coolies somewhere in India by forming a small colony of them.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding the Executive Engineer's letter which stated, that building No. 560-68 between Samuel Street and Dongri Street belonging to Mr. Fazalbhoy H. Muraj was a four storeyed building, the ground—floor of which was used as a godown and the upper floors for dwelling purposes. There were nine dwelling rooms on each of the upper floors, while these was only one stair case on each floor and none of them was of fire resisting materials. They were all made of wood. These stair case—the means of egress from the building were insufficient to allow of safe exit in the event of fire. The approval of the Standing Committee was therefore asked for a notice being issued requiring the owner to reconstruct the existing stair case on each floor, including the landings, with fire-resisting materials.

The Committee approved of the course suggested—issuing notices against the owner to reconstruct the stair case.

IRISH-TROOP TRAIN SMASH

4 SOLDIERS KILLED.

ANOTHER SINN FEIN OUTRAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.

At least three troopers of the Tenth Hussars also a guard have been killed, many soldiers injured and thirty horses killed by the derailing of a train from Belfast to Dublin between Adavoyle and Dundalk County Louth. The outrage took place this morning. The train was one of the three which were conveying from Belfast, troops, who had been on duty at the opening of the Ulster Parliament at which ceremony the Tenth Hussars formed the King's escort. Some of the carriages were flung across a deep embankment. The telegraph wires are cut and full details are therefore not yet available. A relief train with doctors and nurses has proceeded to the spot.

A later message says it is now reported that four have been killed and thirteen injured. The smash appears to be due to the explosion of a mine wrecking a part of the train. Fourteen coaches filled with soldiers and horses toppled over the embankment and many are buried in the debris. The outrage occurred on the border of Ulster where there are many Sinn Feiners.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 29.

It is officially stated that four were killed and twenty injured in the Irish troop-train smash. A portion of the line was removed and bombs placed in the gap.

The Engine and the leading coaches jumped the gap without injury, but a bomb exploded under several coaches, some of which crashed over the embankment.

MR. DE VALERA ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

A Dublin telegram states that Mr. De Valera was arrested on Wednesday at Blackrock but released on Thursday, no charge being preferred against him. It is suggested that the arrest may have been case of mistaken identity.

KING GEORGE READY TO GO TO DUBLIN ANY DAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., June 29.

While en route to Belfast King George declared that he would just as readily go to Dublin if an opportunity arose.

MORADABAD RLY. ACCIDENT

FULLER PARTICULARS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

The "Leader" correspondent gives the following details of the recent railway accident:—Out of 13 vehicles six coaches and one engine were dropped. A carriage was thrown off at a distance of one furlong from the line by force of the flood. The relief train from Moradabad with a hospital and doctors arrived in time for relief of sufferers. Owing to high flood the submerged carriages have not yet been taken out. The flood has been subsiding and four carriages have been discovered. The engine and two carriages are yet untraceable. Forty persons are said to have been lost according to official calculations but the loss is very heavy. Twenty-six dead bodies have been taken out up till now. Loss of life and private property cannot exactly be estimated.

Khan Bahadur Mansoorali Khan and Mr. Andrews who happened to be at Amroha hurried to the place accompanied by the station master and spared no pains in saving the lives of many and rendering help in the disposal of dead bodies. Mr. Synnot, District Traffic Superintendent, arrived by relief train. Rescued persons were provided with refreshments. Hakim Ajmal Khan was also in the train but fortunately he received no injury.

O. AND R. RY. ACCIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 29.

A graphic account of the recent accident on the O and R. Railway near Amroha station supplied by the railway authorities speaks of the efforts made to save two four wheeler carriages, which were hanging over the lodge of the breach. The railway authorities state that it was quite impossible to do anything to these carriages as they had also sunk into the flood. It is reported that the rescuers were able to save eleven lives.

A Peshawar message of June 20th says the recalcitrant Obdullai Mehsuds have for the past ten days being undergoing a new experience of the shelling of their chief town Makan from a distance of four miles by 6 inch howitzers.

LONDON LETTER.

FAILURE OF DIRECT ACTION.

"NO COMPULSORY ARBITRATION."

THE IRISH SITUATION.

(Through Hindustan News Service.)

LONDON, June 1.

To the outsider in the coal dispute, who goes to the newspapers for his daily sensation, the lock-out is almost becoming monotonous. It is not monotonous to the million miners and their three or four million dependants, who are facing hunger and in some cases starvation at home, while Government and mine-owners, unhindered by these handicaps, wait cynically on the chance of driving the men back to work by such unfair pressure. Nor is it monotonous to the hundreds more who are out of work because industries dependent on coal are closing down on all sides. But the remarkable fact emerges from all this suffering that miners and other workers seem solid in their determination literally to starve before they give in or advise the miners to give in, to terms that mean lowering the standard of living for all workers, and, more important still, putting off the final settlement of the coal question another year or two.

THREAT OF COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

There was a break in the grim uneventful struggle at the end of last week when, after calling a meeting between the coal owners and the men to put before them a suggestion which contained nothing new except a suggestion of arbitration, the Prime Minister submitted his offer in writing to a meeting of the Miners' Executive only, on the following day, and after the interview was reported to have said that unless an agreement could be arrived at between the two parties, legislation would be introduced by the Government to enforce a settlement and to compel both sides to accept arbitration. This threat, which was reported in nearly every newspaper, was, however, denied by the Prime Minister in answer to a question in the House of Commons, in which he said that legislation by Parliament to create compulsory arbitration was never mentioned by him. His denial was received in all quarters with relief, for a less statesmanlike and more provocative threat at a crisis like the present one could scarcely be conceived. The lock-out still remains a deadlock, however, for it was also reported (and this has not been denied) that at the same interview with the Miners' Executives, Mr. Lloyd George said it must be definitely understood that so far as the Government was concerned the National Pool was not a matter for consideration, either now or in connection with a permanent settlement. The miners' reply to this had been a challenge to the mine-owners to produce some plan by which the objects of the Pool—roughly speaking, the application of the same rate of wage reduction to all mines, irrespective of their value, and not of a greater reduction to poor mines than to prosperous mines—could be attained in some other way. So far the owners and the Government have alike failed to produce any other satisfactory plan. As Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, said yesterday, "the Government in effect says, you shall have ten million pounds to tide over the immediate crisis and we will wash our hands of you! This is statesmanship."

FAILURE OF DIRECT ACTION.

The withdrawal of the embargo on foreign coal, now officially ordered by headquarters both of the railways and the transport unions, will come as a surprise and a disappointment to those who did not grasp the significance of the breakdown of the Triple Alliance, last month. Lack of organisation which alone permits a true understanding to exist between the leaders and the rank and file in any crisis is one big factor in this indecision which has thus twice brought about the failure of the railwaymen and transport workers to support the miners in their fight. Another is probably the fact that the rank and file have elected leaders who do not fundamentally believe in direct action except so far as a means of directly settling some wage dispute in connection with the actual union concerned. But a third reason lies, no doubt, in Mr. Frank Hodge's proud remark, made when the rank and file of these two sister unions first took the matter into their own hands and begun to refuse to handle foreign coal—that this action would have been of great value earlier in the struggle but that now it was merely a splendid gesture. Anyhow, whatever the reason, some failure in collaboration is responsible for the fact that now the embargo on foreign coal seems here to have been abandoned, and the miners are left standing alone in their fight—except, of course, for the financial support that comes to them from all sections of the Labour movement and from many middle class quarters also.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Abroad, the strike of the Norwegian workers in support of the sailors who have struck against Wage reductions, continues, and more are joining them. In Germany, the conviction of the war criminals proceeds the chief feature being, so far, that offences against Allied prisoners are being severely dealt with while those against German soldiers are not securing punishment. In France the most favourable sign at the moment is that the Right party is temporarily defeated, and no further aggressive action is being taken against the defeated enemy. But the constant postponement by France of the next meeting of the Allied Council is not conducive to a settlement of the European chaos—though perhaps the same thing might be said of its not failing to meet. In Egypt, censorship and political oppression is now being reinforced by aggressive and violent action by the police and the latest report is that of the flogging of students and whipping of school girls, whose offence was that they cheered Zaghul Pasha and other patriots. Over here, the police are busy keeping up the British prestige in its own home by arresting more and more Communists, and getting them convicted on police evidence of speeches said to be seditious. Most flagrant of all is the refusal of the Government to introduce legislation to carry into effect the findings of the Washington Labour Convention with regard to an 8-hour day and the employment of expectant mothers, on a quibble that the Treaty of Versailles had merely provided that these should be laid before the competent authority, which in this country was the Crown, and not Parliament. This flouting both of our international obligations and of our own Parliament did rouse even the present House of Commons to energetic protests; but of course the dead weight of the inarticulate Coalition majority won as usual.

IRISH SITUATION.

In Ireland the Northern Parliament has been elected, and consists as it naturally would of a preponderance of Unionist members, though prominent Sinn Feiners like De Valera, and Arthur Griffiths, also by an ironic trick, are technically members of this Assembly in which they will not sit: and Mr. Devlin the Nationalist has also been elected as an Ulster member. Whether the Unionist majority would have been anything like so large but for the intimidation and coercion of electors, to say nothing of the internment of large members of Sinn Fein electors, is indeed questionable.

The burning of the beautiful Customs House is some measure of what British misrule has produced in the Irish nationalist mind, though it is an exaggeration to say with the London "Times" that it is difficult to imagine "a more senseless and wanton outrage." Without imagination it is easy to recognise that the murder and outrage campaign of the Crown force in Ireland is far more senseless and wanton. Take the instance of the widower in Ermis, who was absent in hospital when a soldier in the neighbourhood was killed, but whose house was burnt down by Crown forces as a reprisal, and his 13 children rendered homeless. But the new policy of the Crown in Ireland, to close down creameries in a neighbourhood where some murder, presumed to be by Sinn Feinners, has taken place, scarcely shows more statesmanship and is a direct proof of what Labour continually asserts, that the Crown policy is to destroy the agricultural and commercial prosperity of Ireland.

NEWS ITEMS.

Miss Olive Catherina Clapham, of the Middle Temple, has just passed the final Trinity examination of the Council of Legal Education and has thus become the first woman barrister. The names of women as entrants for this examination appeared for the first time at the Easter examination last year. Miss Satyaprya, N. B. of Calcutta has passed the final examination for the Diploma of Fellowship of the College of Surgeons of England (F.R.C.S. Eng.) and is the first Indian woman to do so.

COOPERATIVE WOMEN AND PEACE.

In the forthcoming Congress of the Women's Cooperative Union, at which over 1,300 delegates, representing 1,000 branches, will be present, a resolution will be moved asking the Congress to "appeal to scientists of Great Britain and other countries not to allow their intellectual gifts to be exploited by militarists for the deliberate purpose of destroying human life by chemical warfare."

LABOUR AND FREE SPEECH.

The National Executive of the Labour Party has passed a resolution viewing with apprehension the efforts now being made to suppress free speech by the imprisonment of individuals alleged to have been guilty of seditious utterances. The Executive holds that truth cannot be suppressed by coercion and places its reliance on the judgment of the citizen, condemning the present attempt to "establish an undisguised police censorship, repulsive to the temper and dangerous to the peace of the British people."

TURKISH WIDOWS & ORPHANS RELIEF FUND.

The President of Madras Committee of the Turkish Widows and Orphans Relief Fund, 33 Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras, writes:—

The economic condition in Turkey is every day growing from bad to worse. Eye-witnesses report that thousands are dying for want of food and shelter. In Constantinople alone, it is reported, there are no less than 57,000 children homeless and in very urgent need of help. The case in the surrounding parts, particularly in Anatolia, is much the worse.

The Turks, while having had to struggle for their very existence constantly during the last 3 centuries entailing a heavy drain on their manhood, had also to engage themselves continuously in great Wars for the last 10 years. In these latter wars almost all the able-bodied men of 18 to 55 and even up to 60 years of age had been in the field of battle and of whom at least three-forths are reported to be dead. The others are even to this day resisting the Greek aggrandizement and oppression in their own home lands under Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

The able-bodied men who worked the fields and supported their families having died in war their widows and orphans and old men and women that depended upon them for their maintenance and protection are now left absolutely destitute and helpless and are dying of cold and hunger in large numbers the more so as the unspeakable outrages and massacres of the heartless Greeks have reduced them to wandering hither and thither to save their honour and lives.

The relief of the Turkish widows and orphans is a purely humanitarian affair and as such is open to all, be they officials, non-officials Hindus or Mussalmans, Moderates or Nationalists to contribute so far as their means permit, but befitting the magnitude of the object in view to forward this good cause.

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Corre

Tht Editor does not hold himse
pondents.

The Editor does not undertake t
cular letter.

Lttters should be written on one

TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request the favour of insertion of the following incidents in your journal in connection with a notice I had given of certain propositions at the recent general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

A week before the advertised date of the meeting I forwarded to the Company's Chairman and Directors three propositions under sections 71, 117 and 161 of the Articles of the Company which I notified I would move.

I had supplied copies of the said notice of propositions to the local English and Gujrati dailies for the shareholders' information and I am to thank you for the courtesy in finding room for it in your issue of the 4th instant.

Now, Sir, I may mention here that the propositions that I intended to move had the previous sympathy and support of my public-spirited brother-shareholder. Mr. N. M. Dumasia.

He had kindly consented to second one of the propositions.

I extremely regret to say that to my great surprise and that of some of my brother-shareholders the Chairman dissolved the meeting having failed to bring to the notice of the meeting the notice I had given of the propositions.

So far it was a most unusual procedure for a Chairman of a meeting to adopt, as it is the universal practice to call attention to such notice whether in or not in order.

If not in order, he had simply to call attention to the fact and say it could not be moved. But he did nothing of the kind and left the chair.

I rose and said, "Sir Dorab, this is very high-handed on your part, you ought to have, in fairness, allowed me to put my propositions at least to ascertain the sense of the meeting thereon."

To this he only made a remark in sardonic way and "chaffed me" by observing that the meeting had already been dissolved!

In the name of all that is just and fair with regard to the order and procedure of such meeting I ask, Sir, whether Sir Dorab was at all in order even assuming that my notice was out of order.

The simple question I ask is this. Whether even when a notice of proposition may not be in order, the Chairman was not bound to simply call attention to it before declaring that the meeting was dissolved. Indeed, Sir, I should appeal to the Board of Directors whether they consider that the conduct and action of their Chairman was right, proper and justified under the circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

B. A. NARIMAN.

Grant Road, Tram Terminus,
Bombay, June 15.

"MR."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If Indians are in earnest about the re-Orientalization of the Orient, and more particularly the re-Indianization of India, they should immediately substitut an Indian Prefix for the incongruous English Prefix "Mr." before Indian names.—Yours, etc.,

S. CLAUDE TICKELL,
Vicar of Stainton-cum-Hellaby,
Rotherham, England.

INDIAN PRINCES AND INDIAN ARMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Committee appointed by the Government of India for investigating into the recommendations of the Esher Committee, is holding its sitting in Simla. We understand that one of the terms of their reference is, or will be, the consideration of cost of the Army in India. In this connection it will be proper to discuss an aspect of it, to which it seems much attention has not yet been paid. The heavy expenditure on the Army may or may not be justified on military grounds, but the burden of the expenditure must be reduced for the Indian tax-payer. All those who are benefitted by the Army maintained by the Government of India must contribute equally towards its expenses. The States of the Indian Princes who are either in subordination to, or in alliance with, the Government of India are interested equally with, if not more than, the Indian tax-prayer, and get the benefit of the Army maintained by the Government of India. Some of the Army maintained by the States of the Indian Princes or by the Government of India, is no doubt meant to supplement the police for preserving internal peace and order, but the greater portion of the Army and the high efficiency which it is desired to attain are for external purposes. Then, in justice to the Indian rate-payer why should the Indian Princes not be asked to contribute in proportion to their revenues and population towards the cost of the Indian Army? It will perhaps, be said that the Indian States maintain the Imperial Service Troops and pay for them. It may be pointed out that these troops cannot by any means be called part of the Indian Army. They should be left out of account altogether. The principle of contribution by the Indian States to the Indian Army was reorganised by the Government of India and the Indian States when the Imperial Service Troops were organised. Conditions have undergone a

[redacted]

instant.

Your correspondent mentioned that the Directorate of the Union Bank of India was mostly Marwari and we have to point out that his remark is not quite correct. We have at present Sir, very capable Marwari business men on the Board of Directors, but the Board also consists of 5 leading Bombay merchants and capable men of business namely Messrs. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, C.V.O., O.B.E., Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Umar Sobani and M. S. Captain.

We shall thank you to kindly publish this letter to correct any wrong impression which may have been formed by the article.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
Union Bank of India, Ltd.
Bombay.

June 27.

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any of the readers of your esteemed paper supply me with information as to whether they have formed a Committee in Ahmednagar to organise relief for the famine-stricken people? If they have please let me know the address of the same as I wish to send something. I will be much obliged for your help.—Yours, etc.

PHIROZSHAH S. DARUWALLA.

Dalkeith Panchgani.

FINANCE STANDING COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the formation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly was announced sometime back, the impression was that it would keep a close watch and exercise a checking influence over the extravagant policy of the Government of India Finance Department. But the "achievements" of this body so far, as supplied by the Associated Press, have come as a great surprise. A number of supplementary grants were sanctioned by the Committee to which of course the assembly is expected to give its sanction. I do not propose to examine all the grants; but one item deserves special mention. A grant of Rs. 3,21,010 for building quarters for the orthodox members of the Legislature was allowed by the Committee after Sir Sydney Crook of the P.W.D. had given full explanation of the necessity. The public ought to be thankful that a couple of lakhs more was not asked for providing these orthodox legislators with the necessary *Purohithas* at Raisina. The Government of India who has shown so much consideration and solicitude in keeping the orthodoxy of these pious souls unimpaired ought in justice make them a special allowance for performing *Prayischitha* on their return home after each session of the Councils: for they are sure to come in contact with *boudhas* and *neechas* while on legislative duty. It is a pity that an equal amount was not sanctioned for making special arrangements to enable these gentlemen to perform their evening *karmas* in the Council building itself or else the by-laws should be so amended as no meetings will be held between 4-30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Almost every department of the administration had something new to ask for which the members of the Committee charged with the spirit of "cooperation" were unable to refuse. If this Committee of financiers sits for half a dozen times, the end of the financial year would certainly show a bigger debit balance than was anticipated at the time the budget was passed. The expenditure side of the budget is still capable of being considerably cut down without prejudice to efficiency and the public would have welcomed the labours of the Committee, if directed in this direction instead of adding new items to swell the deficit which is already large enough or parcelling away the lump provisions for foolish purposes. The Government of India in passing through a momentous financial crisis and with the Hon. Mr. Hailey's exoerements and adventures, Mr. Cook's shilly-shallyings and the Advisory Committees "cooperation" it is very improbable that the credit of the Government would be improved.—Yours, etc.,

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Dadar

"MORE OF BRITISH JUSTICE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to insert these lines in your valued paper for the benefit of our Moderators and all those who scoff at the present National Movement, of Mr. Gandhi

Does it not make the blood of every self-respecting Indian boil to read the decision of the learned judge delivered in the case known as the "Heera Shooting Tragedy?" It is indeed the dawn of a "New Era" for poor, humiliated India, when within the short space of a fortnight we find two Englishmen, one a soldier and the other a planter, going scot free or with trifling punishment in this manner. I do admit

DRINK EVIL IN INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent mentioned that the Directorate of the Union Bank of India was mostly Marwari and we have to point out that his remark is not quite correct. We have at present Sir, very capable Marwari business men on the Board of Directors, but the Board also consists of 5 leading Bombay merchants and capable men of business namely Messrs. Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, C.V.O., O.B.E., Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji, Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Umar Sobani and M. S. Captain.

We shall thank you to kindly publish this letter to correct any wrong impression which may have been formed by the article.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
Union Bank of India, Ltd.
Bombay.

June 27.

QUESTION OF SETTLEMENT

TALUQDARS OF OUDH.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 29.

About 30 Taluqdars of Oudh waited on deputation on Sir Harcourt Butler at Government House yesterday and prayed for the extension of the period of settlement operations from 30 to 50 years. His Excellency it is understood pointed out in reply that the question of extension of the period of settlement concerned all India and not a particular province and promised to consider what he could do in the matter. It is understood that the Taluqdars intend submitting a formal memorial to Government on this matter.

IMPERIAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 29.

The match between the Indians and the Telegraphists on the third day of the Imperial Hockey Tournament presented surprising results. The play was slow during the opening stages, but the Telegraphists gradually asserted themselves, despite strong defence put up by the Indians and when half time had arrived they had a lead of three goals to nil. When the play was resumed some exceedingly fast exchanges were witnessed, the Indians striving hard to reduce the margin. However the Telegraphists scored another goal before the end of the play thus winning the match by four goals to nil.

CHIEF COURT FOR OUDH.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 29.

It is understood that there is likelihood of early realisation of desire to have a Chief Court for Oudh and an announcement about it may be expected soon.

(Continued from Column 6.)

schools and having continued to allow its students to appear for the Bombay University examinations. Mr. Bhopatkar was also never in love with the *charka*." As for his practise at the Bar, it may be, that his presence might be necessary for the disposal of cases already in his possession—i.e., before he declared the suspension of his practice. As regards the remaining statements in the passage quoted above, Mr. Bhopatkar might plead that he differs from the Congress resolution in these details only. But these very details constitute the essence of the movement.

In other details, even the Moderates sympathise with the Non-Cooperation movement. They clamour for the removal of untouchability. They equally earnestly appeal for total prohibition of liquor. No sensible Indian, let alone Mr. Bhopatkar, can disagree on the above details. More than once, the "Lokasangraha" has said that responsive cooperation is the only panacea, that Non Cooperation can never paralyse the bureaucracy, that the *charka* talk is humbug and that the boycott of councils is the biggest blunder conceivable to commonsense. And still it is a Congress journal! Mr. Bhopatkar claims to be the disciple of Shiwaji, Ramdas and Tilak. He is sorry that even the eternal future cannot bring about any concurrence between himself and the Mahatma. The white Gandhi cap is, in his eyes a symbol of peace and passivity. He asks the Deccanites to wear an *orange-coloured* (Bhagwa) Gandhi-cap—a proud legacy of Maharashtra—and he expects all of them to appear in orange-colour in the forthcoming Congress at Ahmedabad! Could his frenzy for individuality go any further? Better, if he displays this frankness at Ahmedabad.

drunkards from their [illegible] their own inward instinct of morality has decided itself against the force of their vicious habit. The drink-evil has enormously increased during these days and our present rulers have turned it into a source of income thereby allowing it to take a firm root in the Indian soil. Those who hesitate to believe this should read the petition of the Pooniates in 1850 presented to the Governor which is published by Mr. Potdar.

SOCIAL CANKER.

A remedy to root out another evil associated with the drink-evil, is suggested today by Mr. Bhagwat of the Poona Municipality. There should, and ought to be a separate and detached locality for the houses of prostitutes, if the latter are to be allowed at all to reside within the city. Latterly in Poona, prostitution has alarmingly increased, and to add to this, the houses of prositutes are to be found quite close to those of the public at large. This must be promptly checked, and the Municipality being powerless in the matter, Mr. Bhagwat suggests that the neighbours of such a house, can lodge a complaint before a first class Magistrate and thus get rid of the corrupt company. It is to be hoped that the remedy suggested would be resorted to, and the undesirable neighbourhood of prostitutes might be done away with.

A MINISTERIAL SPEECH.

In the lengthy speech, made by the Minister for education recently, is to be found a remark that bears a special significance to the problem of imparting free and compulsory education to both boys and girls stimultaneously. It might be remembered that the problem was some time ago taken up by the Poona Municipality, and after full and mature deliberations it arrived at no satisfactory decision. The deadlock was inevitable for the Nationalists who were then in a majority obstinately opposed on flimsy grounds the introduction of free and compulsory education in the case of girls, to which the Moderates answered by denying with equal obstinacy the same concessions even to the boys. It is high time that the problem be again taken up and solved satisfactorily. The nationalist members of the municipality are expected to shoulder the responsibility and move in the matter with an un-biassed mind.

LITERACY AND FREE-LIBRARIES.

Mr. Kamat rightly laid a special stress on the need of spreading literacy which he said was a prior want to that of free-libraries. Poona has taken lead in the latter movement and it but behoves the Poona public to bring about the introduction of compulsory education in their Municipal area, which is the best way of spreading literacy in the masses. To try to give effect to the resolutions of the Free-Library-Conference without compelling the Municipalities to go in for the problem of compulsory education, is either to place the cart before the horse or to consciously deny the illiterate masses the use and advantage of free-libraries. The latter must first be opened in villages, and the villagers with their ignorance of alphabet can as much profit themselves by the presence free-library as the blind can, by the presence of a mirror.

A FRENZY FOR INDIVIDUALITY.

A frenzy for originality often lands one into absurdity. Quite in the same way, a frenzy for individuality unknowingly betrays a lack of consistency and a want of principle. The opposition of the Poona Nationalists to the programme of Non-Cooperation prior to its adoption by the Congress, is as well-known as their after-decision to follow the Congress resolution in obedience to the mandate-theory, so strenuously held up by the late Lokmanya. They gave up the elections; and that was the only fair and right thing for them to do. One would have further thought that they preached and practised Non-Cooperation to their best ability. But far from that the "Lokasangraha" seems to have concentrated all its energies upon proving the futility and the failure of Non-Cooperation. Mr. Bhopatkar is welcome to hold his own views. But to preach them after declaring a devout aleginance to the Congress, is nothing short of a most deplorable inconsistency. And, what are Mr. Bhopatkar's views? The "Servant of India" has the following passage, the statements wherein have not yet been refuted. "Not only has he begun his practice at the Bar, but he is reported to have condemned the arbitration courts, 90 per cent. of which, he said, are bound to fail in achieving their purpose. Again the other day, while speaking at the annual meeting of a local educational institution, he is reported to have congratulated its managers, for having saved it from the recent wave of the boycott of

(Continued in Column 5.)

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block as soon as one fire has been put out or checked, the object being to burn the forests completely. The results have been very serious and particularly in the resin areas where the yield will now be not much more than one fourth of the last year's outturn. Not only will the forest profits, a large proportion of which is paid to the local funds in Kumaon for works of permanent utility, suffer in consequence but a large population which ordinarily finds employment in tapping the pine trees for resin and transporting it to the rail head will lose this means of subsistence. The annual wage bill for this labour which exclusively comes from the Kumaon division is no less than 10 lakhs a year. There is ample evidence to show that the villagers of Kumaon have been incited to this wholesale and wanton destruction by non-cooperators and revolutionary agitators as a direct challenge to Government to relax control over forests. This outbreak was singularly ill-timed, seeing that during the winter session a committee was appointed by the Legislative Council to investigate the whole question of grievances of the villagers and this committee is now conducting its enquiries.

ARRESTS.

All efforts are being made to trace out the actual offenders, but unless they are caught red handed sufficient evidence is rarely forthcoming. In the early part of this month only 12 arrests have been made in Almora, 6 in Garhwal and 1 in Naini Tal. It seems to have been the habit of incendiaries to employ juveniles to do the actual firing and four of Garhwal cases and two of the Almora cases were of this kind. Where forests have been fired as direct result of revolutionary speeches, preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code will be brought into play. It is with much regret that Government contemplates the reckless waste of such vast areas of reserved forests which form a most valuable asset to the Kumaon division, the future prosperity of the people being intimately bound up with their systematic development. Nor is it merely the existing growth which has been destroyed. Young growth in the regeneration areas, fostered for 15 or 20 years, cannot be replaced till after a similar period and during that time, the forests will remain poorer and their capacity for meeting the demands of rightholders will be correspondingly curtailed. It is impossible to understand the perverted mentality of those who can see any connection between acts of this kind and attainment of Swaraj.

N. C. O. ON THE BRAIN.

A MINING ENGINEER ON ASSAM TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 28.

At the Rotary club lunch to-day, Mr. S. C. Rudra, Mining Engineer gave his impressions in connection with the Assam cooly trouble. He was held up in Assam for a fortnight owing to the steamer and railway strikes. Mr. Rudra remarked that he was told that the coolies were induced to leave their gardens by others and that non-cooperators had been at the bottom of it. He believed that the political movement of non-cooperation, looked at from all sides, was one of the most disastrous things that had been done, especially now when all their best efforts should be directed to the Reform Scheme. He believed that politicians should not make a living out of it. There was a game and they were in it and for it for certain motives. These non-cooperators did not really know what they wanted and simply went ahead with the idea of having Swaraj for India. If the coolies knew their own interests, they would not have come out at the bidding of others. They must now be quite anxious to get back. Non-cooperators had now stealthily come out of the job and said that they had no knowledge of it and that the coolies had done it. It was known that was not the case but that it was done surreptitiously by some people who were intriguing and the coolies were innocent victims of that intrigue. Non-cooperators had done coolies a grievous wrong which they could not rectify. He hoped that in future non-cooperators would expiate their sins by doing the right thing not by non-cooperation but by co-operation.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BELGAUM.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 27.

A public meeting was held yesterday in connection with the Bezwada programme. Mr. Rane presided. It was announced that Belgaum district had almost completed its quota. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande addressed the meeting. Ornaments given for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were sold by auction. They fetched Rs. 500.

Shahapur merchants and local pleaders have given handsome donations. The public response is encouraging.

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STATEMENT OF NANKANA EVENTS.

CASE OF SARDUL SINGH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 27.

Before Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, the case of Sardul Singh was taken up to-day after lunch. Several prominent non-cooperators were present in the court. The accused put in a lengthy written statement in the course of which he stated:—

Although the prosecution had altogether failed to prove authorship of articles, he boldly declared them to be his and stood by them. His object in those articles was to give a clear and reasoned statement of the Nankana events and causes leading up to them and counteract the rumours and prevent undue excitement among the Sikhs. Though not well affected towards the present form of Government he had in those articles no intention of preaching disaffection and maintained the articles not to be seditious. He strongly criticised the conduct of prosecution in deliberate mistranslation of some passages and wilful misconstruction of others detaching them from the context. He specially discussed the passage charging him with the lvocacy of sword and stated that the trend of the article was a reasoned unmistakable appeal against the use of sword but charge quoted the half sentence in which only hypothitical case is mentioned. He never attacked Government as a whole but only criticised though strongly certain officials and official acts and laws. The statement took Superintendent Borring to task for giving half truths and concocted version in his evidence and accused him, other C.I.D. and Government officers, and District Magistrate of Lahore, as being hostile to him. He discussed the causes leading to his arrest at great length and the history of the Gurdwara movement. The chief cause of his arrest was the passing of the non-cooperation resolution in the Shiromoni Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee at his instance which offended both the Government and Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia and his friends. Then his old and forgotten articles were raked up after several months and in this connection he stated events chronologically without mincing.

INDICTMENT OF SARDAR MAJITHIA.

After a long and severe indictment of Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia and the Punjab Government's attitude towards the Gurdwara reform movement, the statement gives a definition of his political creed and appeals to the fellow Khalsas to remain firm and keep abreast of the national movement and be pledged to non-violence even under the gravest provocation.

The Public Prosecutor said that the accused had saved a lot of trouble by admitting authorship, though at one stage, and contended much of the written statement was absolutely irrelevant containing, as it did, unjustified attacks on Government officials. The accused had given only a partial explanation of some incriminating passages while he left others untouched. That shows he had no explanation to give as regards them. Accused might have easily cross-examined the Government Translator and Mr. Bowring but he did not care to do so. His object in filing the written statement was to obtain cheap notoriety. He contended that the articles came under purview of Section 124A Penal Code.

Court reserved judgment till Wednesday next.

BHIWANI NEWS.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S COMING VISIT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, June 23.

Lala Lajpatrai will be in the Hissar District from the 28th to 30th June. At Hissar two meetings will be held, one of the ladies and the other of the public. On the morning of the 30th he will be at Hansi and thence proceed to Bhiwani. At Bhiwani a ladies' meeting will be held in the evening and at night there will be a mass meeting at the Swaraj Kuti. The national work has been seriously taken up by the public and it is hoped that Bhiwani will fully give its share to the fund and also the number of members. Had it not been for the fund started by the Tehsildar in which all possible war loan methods are being used the fund would have been very large. The Mahajans are being sent for by the Tehsildar and are asked to subscribe to the fund. Forced labour is at an end at Bhiwani, but forced charity still prevails.

There was a light shower yesterday and there is a change in the weather. The prices of foodstuffs still continue to be high.

In discharging Dr. Cholkar, Mr. Slaney held that the prosecution had failed to prove what was really Dr. Cholkar's speech and that Kamat's long hand report, upon which the prosecution was based, was not only not verbatim record of the accused's speech, which it was originally represented to be, but that it was not even trustworthy or reliable. Marathi shorthand system as practised by Kamath and Pradhan was very unreliable and unsafe. He was firmly of opinion that until it was placed on a sound and unchallengeable basis, it should not be adopted to record political speeches. He added that he had very carefully and dispassionately considered the evidence in the case, bearing in mind the nature of the accused's audience and the current trend of Indian politics. He wished to express on record Mr. Abhyankar's able rendering of Kamat's longhand report.

SISODRA.

A MODEL NON-COOPERATION VILLAGE

M. H. D. writes in "Young India."

I had heard much about Sisodra, a village near Navsari in the Surat District but had never visited it. Mr. Gandhi's visit to the village and his satisfaction with the work there whetted my curiosity, and an opportunity having offered itself, I have been able at last to satisfy that curiosity.

In more respects than one Sisodra is what may be called a show-village. One of the distinguished workers in the village, was a police Patel who resigned his service not in Non-Cooperation days, but two years ago, having signed the Satyagraha pledge. The people were not long in profiting by his noble example, and it is said that the people were to a man then ready to withhold payment of taxes if the call had come. The call, fortunately or unfortunately, did not come then. But as the ground was thus already prepared, the Non-Cooperation movement did not come on the people as a surprise. The village was thus the first in the District to respond to Mr. Gandhi's call for Swadeshi, and the ex-police Patel lost no time in inducing the villagers to take up the spinning-wheels that were lying idle and dilapidated in the village. His example was catching, and he could persuade a rich Marwadi in the village to invest some money in the construction of more spinning-wheels and the installation of a few hand-looms. The result was, that when Mr. Gandhi visited the place a month and a half, ago, he found a pleasant surprise awaiting him in the shape of a mountain of scores of maunds of yarn waiting to be put to the loom. The workers could not first persuade the local weavers to take up handspun yarn for weaving. It was difficult to use it for warping. The enterprising Marwadi gentleman went in search of weavers to Marwad, where handspun weaving is still going on, and got ten such weavers to accompany him and settle in Sisodra. As a result five looms are working to-day in the village producing about 90 yards of *Khadi* daily out of pure handspun yarn. I was taken to many a home in the village, where I found pounds of yarn stored up and wheels working for the outturn of more yarn. Mr. Manibhai Patel assures me that before long, not one out of the five hundred homes in the village will be without a wheel. I found in the villagers an intelligent appreciation of the economics of the spinning-wheel, and it is a village where I have found more *Khadi* being actually used by the people than anywhere else.

The village was also quick in nationalising its school. The old school is now breathing its last and the national school has on its rolls seventy-five boys and girls.

The village has also headed the list in contributions to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. A purse of Rs. 2,700 was presented to Mr. Gandhi on the occasion of his visit, and the women gave up ornaments of the value of over Rs. 1,000. For a village with a population of about 2,000, this contribution works out at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per head. This is especially praiseworthy in view of the fact that a majority of the population are *Kunbi Patidars* who are not expected to take any interest in public movements.

The work of enrolling members is going on apace and it is hoped, that not one adult in the village will remain unenrolled.

While the different communities are not persuaded to eschew liquor, anything in the nature of a temperance campaign is not yet started in the village. I was told, that this work will not be taken up until the other items are thoroughly worked out. I take this as a proof of the workers' anxiety to limit themselves to the tasks in hand. And no one did his work perfectly, who did not know how to limit himself thus.

Here then is a village which has largely qualified itself for Swaraj and has set an example for others to follow. I say largely; for the village has yet to purge itself of the sin of untouchability. I was told that there are some untouchables on the Congress register, and I found a Dhedh boy in the National school. But I also saw that the boy was not seated in the midst of the other boys, but was given a corner apart. I was pained to see this. This appeared to me to be no more than an apology for somehow having an untouchable boy on the roll. I asked the boys why they would not have the untouchable brother in their midst. They said they would not eat it, unless he had adjured meat and drink. The boy instantly retorted that he had already done so. And there was no answer. The workers were listening to the explanation complacently! It is no use mincing matters. If the untouchable has to be removed, you must first convince him. I hope that the villagers, who have otherwise distinguished themselves, will lose no time in committing their purification.

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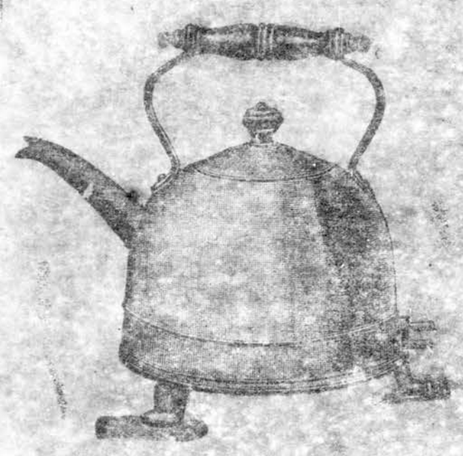

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